The New-York Times.

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THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

A CAVALRY SKIRMISH AT POOLESVILLE

DEFEAT AND ROUT OF THE REBELS

Reports Regarding the Movements of the Main Rebel Forces.

A HEAVY BODY ALONG SENECA CREEK.

Another Body Moving Toward Pennsylvania.

Movements of the National Forces Against the Rebels.

Gens. McClellan and Burnside in the Field.

A CAVALRY FIGHT AT POOLESVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Yesterday afternoon a detachment from FARNSWORTH'S Indiana Cavalry attacked the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, near Poolesville, scattering them killing and wounding several, and capturing six prisoners, who were brought to the Provost-Marshal of this city this morning, and sent to the Old Capitol. The officer in charge of the prisoners reported thatit was thought the rebel cavalry were cut off, and many more would be captured.

The *Star* of this evening says:

"Yesterday afternoon two companies of the Third Indiana Cavalry, under command of Maj. CHAPMAN, went to Poolesville, Md., which they found in possession of a rebel cavalry regiment, who had planted on a hill to the right of the town one field-piece, which was opened on our men as they approached. The command did not stop, but made a charge through the town. The enemy were thenskedaddling and forming a line of battle near their gun. In a few moments reinforcements came up, consisting of two pieces of artillery and several companies of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry; and our guns, after a few shots, succeeded in silencing the enemy's piece, when another charge was made by Maj. CHAPMAN'S command, and the rebels broke and ran, leaving seven dead on the field. Our loss is one man killed—Sergt. DAVID A. FALTIS, of Co. B; and eight men wounded—Lieuts. LADUE and DAVIS, of Co. B, and six men of Co. A."

POSITION OF THE REBEL FORCES.

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday.

By persons from Rockville yesterday, we learn that the insurgents, in great force, occupied the western bank of Seneca Creek, from its mouth at the Potomac, twenty-two miles above Washington, to the public stage road at Middlebrook Mills, a line of some ten miles.

Middlebrook is about eight miles west of Rockville, on the turnpike road between Georgetown and Frederick City, and about twenty three miles from Washington.

Gen. MCCLELLAN passed through Rockville on Sunday night, halting there a short time to rest and refresh himself and horses.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 8—P. M.

Little, if any, perfectly reliable information has been received here regarding affairs on the Upper Potomac, and in the vicinity of Frederick since yesterday. Accounts are given from time to time by citizens who have left there, or by returning soldiers. They, however, deal in generalities.

It is said, to-day, that the rebel pickets extend about fourteen miles from Frederick, toward Hagerstown, the latter being twenty-six miles from the former place—west.

It cannot be ascertained that the rebels have advanced in any force below Frederick Junction, Their future movements are matters of conjecture.

From the Star of Monday Evening.

Little authentic information is known here outside of the War Department (if within its purliens) of the movements of the rebels in Maryland. That is, in addition to what was published in Baltimore this morning, all important portions of which will be found in our columns.

We may add to that information, that the latest and most reliable intelligence from the south side of the Potomac represents that no considerable body of rebels have been in the vicinity of Leesburgh since the passage through that quarter of LONGSTREET and his command, (estimated at 30,000,) which proceeded in the direction of Noland's and Edwards' Ferry and the Point of Rocks. This is, doubtless, the force that has crossed into Maryland, below Harper's Ferry. A person who has reached here from the vicinity of the Point of Rocks, says that yesterday a large division crossed the river at the Point of Rocks, which we take to be a portion of the force referred to above.

Vigilant inquiry has satisfied us that nothing whatever is known of the presence of any rebel force on the other side of Washington, this side of the Bull Run Mountains. We presume that the military authorities left by Gen. MCCLELLAN on the other side, have, or will promptly take occasion to verity this fact, which, if verified, must prove of great importance in regulating the future movements of our army.

It is alleged that the rebel pickets in Maryland extend on the north some fourteen miles out from Frederick, in the direction of Hagerstown. This, if true, strengthens the impression that the rebel column (probably under JACKSON) that was believed to have filed back through Thoroughfare Gap almost immediately after the battle of Saturday last, have crossed or is crossing the river above Harper's Ferry, with the purpose of assailing that point first, or of pushing directly on into Pennsylvania, leaving LONGSTREET to amuse our army below to prevent them from being followed, until they may have time to do as much mischief in that State as they can safely, ere beating a hasty retreat back into Virginia.

The fact that LONGSTREET is said to be hurrying over the river such plunder—horses, cattle, stores, &c.—as he can clutch, favors the impression that he means to follow in that direction as soon as MCCLELLAN may press him.

We have rumors of a considerable engagement yesterday forenoon, between SUMNER'S corps and LONGSTREET'S, in which the latter is said to have been driven back over the river. We believe them untrue, though there was, doubtless, skirmishing between their respective pickets yesterday afternoon, ours retiring, being greatly outnumbered for the moment. This must have occurred in the vicinity of Darnestown and Poolesville, and our pickets engaged were probably only cavalry.

We can learn nothing up to noon to-day to lead to the belief that the rebels are advancing in force below Frederick Junction. Our forces are so disposed as to be ready for them if moving either in this direction or in that of Baltimore, we apprehend.

In twenty-four hours the mystery of the intentions of the rebel commanders will probably be cleared up in a great measure by their movements, when those of Gen. MCCLELLAN will consequently also begin to be developed.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept, 9.

We have information that another body of the enemy, under command of Gen. WALKER, crossed the Potomac, yesterday afternoon, at Nolan's Ferry. They numbered five thousand men, with four batteries of artillery and a train of fifty wagons.

Rebels are seizing all the cattle and horses they find, and driving them across the river into Virginia. The assertion that they pay liberally in United States Treasury notes for everything they take is denied. The money they tender in payment is Confederate scrip and other worthless trash. The owner of the property seized can either take this "money" for his goods or go without any pay. Union men, whose property is seized, get nothing. The rebels turn their horses into the cornfields of the Unionists, but do not molest the property of Secessionists.

The advent of JACKSON into this section of Maryland has served to show who are loyal and who are not. Many persons who had taken the oash of allegiance to the Government, and by their neighbors believed to be true Union men, were the first to greet the rebels, and to throw open their houses for their reception. But few Union men remained, most of them having fled to Pennsylvania and Baltimore.

A refugee from Leesburgh, who arrived here today, states that there are no rebel troops at the place—all either having crossed the river or gone toward Harper's Ferry. He left Leesburgh on Monday.

On Saturday, JOHN S. CALDWELL, a notorious rebel of Fredericksburgh, had a rebel flag hoisted on the Court-house at that place. Acting Maj. JOHN H. HERNDON, learning the fact, ordered it to be taken down, which was quickly done. Rebel flags displayed by Citizens from the windows of their houses were also ordered to be removed. HERNDON is a brother of the gallant Capt. HERNDON, who lost his life while trying to save the passengers on board the *Central America*.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9—P. M.

By special dispatch from Poolesville, we learn that the Third Indiana Cavalry, under Col. FARNSWORTH, attacked and drove the enemy from that town. We lost Sergt. PALLIS, killed, and had a few wounded. The enemy left six dead and five prisoners.

The Telegraph Office is reëstablished.

Union men are very scarce there.

Gen. ROBERT LEE is reported in command in that vicinity, but we doubt the statement.

The following information is derived from some workmen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad who were captured, but set at liberty by Gen. LEE, But few rebel troops remained at Frederick, the force having left on Saturday night for parts unknown. Large numbers were at Newmarket, and some at Poplar Spring. They saw no evidence of hasty movement. Newmarket is eight miles east of Frederick. It is said that many of the rebel soldiers are in service only by force.

We learn from another source that Gen. FITZHUGH LEE is at Newmarket, with a large force, estimated at from 5,000 to 20,000 men. The rebel pickets were within eight miles of Ellicott's Mills.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9—11:45 P. M.

We have it upon respectable authority that Gen. EWELL is only slightly wounded, and that he is with the invading force in Maryland. His wound is in the arm.

The general tenor of the statements received today, is to contradict the large previous estimates of the invading force in Maryland, and leave the impression that their movement is both a feint and a raid. As the latter, it may succeed; but it will not have the result practically to weaken the force used in the defence of Washington. The theory of the raid is sustained by information that the enemy are rapidly conveying the supplies they seize to the south side of the Potomac.

THE ADVANCE TOWARD PENNSYLVANIA

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Monday, Sept. 8—10 A. M.

One of our scouts reached Hagerstown last night, having left Middletown, eighteen miles southeast of that place, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

He reports that the rebels were at Hagerstown in considerable force and advancing.

All the rolling stock of the railroad has been removed from Hagerstown and the telegraph office there evachated.

A telegraph office has been opened at Green Castle from which place our scouts and messengers will be sent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The special correspondent of the *Press*, of this city, writing from Sykesville, Md., says that he had just left Monrovia, Md., on account of the approach of the rebels, a party of their cavalry entering that place on Sunday.

Many speculations are rife relative to the movements and intents and purposes of Stonewall JACKSON. Some say that he is on his way, with a large army, to Gettysburgh, Pa., so as to be within striking distance of Chambersburgh or York, and that he is already near Hanover, while others assert that he has marched to Westminster, and will move on Baltimore in that direction. Others assert that this latter movement is merely a feint, to cover his entrance into Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL TROOPS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the National Republican, of Yesterday.

"A gentleman, who left Harrisburgh, yesterday morning, informs us that there were then 25,000 troops at that point.

He learned, at York, as he passed, that Union troops were concentrating largely and rapidly at Gettysburgh.

That part of Pennsylvania is thoroughly aroused and ready for any emergency.

From Frederick to Gettysburgh, the distance is 33 miles. From Gettysburgh to Harrisburgh, it is 35 miles."

NO REBELS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The telegraph operator has left Chambersburgh because he anticipated that the Secessionists there would interfere with him. Another operator has taken his place and reports all quiet and no rebels in that vicinity. No important intelligence has been received from Hanover, or any point on the Northern Central, though it be in danger.

Hon. A. K. MCCLURE has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General by the President, and assigned for special duty in Pennsylvania.

Cols. THOMAS B. SCOTT, JOHN A. WRIGHT, JOHN B. PARKER, and Gen. KUNTER, aiding the Governor, who is in constant communication with Gen. MCCLELLAN. Confidence prevails as to the ability to prevent any raid into the State entailing serious consequences.

A rebel deserter, who arrived at Hanover, reports the rebels at Frederick 100,000 strong.

WAR SPIRIT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SCRANTON, Penn., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Immediately upon receipt of the intelligence hat the rebels had invaded Pennsylvania, a public meeting was called, stores closed, and guns fired and the bells rung. The residents assembled *en masse* for drill. The Governor has been tendered the services of the entire population to repel rebel invasion.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The War Department has ordered that the Anderson Cavalry, a fine body of men, recently raised in this city, shall remain in Pennsylvania for the present, to aid in repelling the invasion. Carbines and horses will be immediately furnished them, and they will act as scouts, etc., in the Cumberland Valley.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE BALTIMORE PAPERS.

From the American of yesterday.

The excitement in the city has greatly abated, owing to the fact generally known among the people that the most ample preparations have been made by the Government authorities to intercept any movement in the direction of Baltimore.

Yesterday Gen. KENLY received his appointment to the command of a brigade of troops to be used in the defence of Baltimore.

A gentleman who left Frederick on Sunday at noon, reports the most perfect quiet and good order as prevailing in the city. There had been no invasion of private rights, though some of the rebel citizens seemed disposed to urge such a course on the part of the soldiery.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON was in command as Provost-Marshal, and was running about among the citizens preaching conciliation and kindness. His constant declaration was that "*We want it to be understood that we are Southern gentlemen, and not marauders.*"

There was but one regiment in the city, and that was composed principally of Marylanders. Gen. JACKSON was not in the city, all the troops there being under the command of Gen. HILL, who occupied the house of Gen. COOPER as his headquarters.

Our informant states that he does not think that the troops that had marched through Frederick exceeded fifteen thousand in number, though they gave it out that they composed merely the advance guard of one hundred and fifty thousand men that were to follow them.

It is also rumored that BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, as Provost-Marshal, rides through the streets of Frederick with a small National flag tied to his spurs.

The rebels, on their arriving at Frederick, made a dash both at the telegraph and the post-office. They found that the operator had departed, carrying off his instrument, and that Dr. JENKS, the Postmaster, had also taken all the mails and Government funds in the office, and started with them for Gettysburgh.

The whole value of the hospital and other Government stores destroyed at Frederick by Marshal FAIRFUL, did not exceed $3,000, instead of $5,000,000, as stated by the Washington *Republican*. It consisted principally of old blankets, tents and harness. All the most valuable stores were removed.

The latest intelligence from Frederick indicates that the main body of the rebel army, after passing out on the Emmittsburg road some ten miles, took a road to the left leading direct to Hagerstown, at which place it is said the advance arrived yesterday morning. There is said to be a Federal force in the vicinity of Hagerstown, and there may be a fight there.

The impression is now gaining ground that the rebel movement is merely a raid into Maryland, intended to draw the great body of veteran troops from Washington in their pursuit, whilst the main rebel army makes a dash on the works in front of Washington. The fact that the troops that passed through Frederick have gone west toward Hagerstown would indicate a probable purpose on their part to dash back into Virginia by way of Williamsport and Martinsburgh. They would thus obtain all the boots, shoes and clothing in the two cities of Frederick and Hagerstown, probably secure some arms that have been accumulated for them by rebel sympathizers, with cattle and provender, and other supplies.

Others, equally well informed, think that the movement on Hagerstown is to compel the evacuation of Martinsburgh, and leave an open road for the main body of the rebel army preparing to cross the Maryland line in that direction, from whence they will move through the Chambersburgh Valley toward Harrisburgh, or east toward Washington or Baltimore.

The movements of the rebels so far toward Baltimore, consisted in the stationing of a picket guard on Sunday, within seven miles of Westminster, which caused a very general stampede of the citizens from that town. They remained there during the day, and are reported to have disappeared during the night.

Another picket appeared on the Frederick road on Sunday, at Poplar Springs, thirty-six miles from Baltimore, and about eighteen miles this side of Frederick. They stopped there during the afternoon, and started back in the evening toward Frederick.

INCIDENTS AT FREDERICK.

It is said that the entire stock of boots and shoes in Frederick were bought out by the rebels, who left behind them some good money and some shocking bad money. The storekeepers, of course, did not dare to refuse what was offered them. The entire stocks of Messrs. TYLER & STEINER (Union) and A. J. DELASHAM (rebel) were taken, and Confederate notes given them in payment.

So far as we can ascertain, they allowed free ingress and egress to and from the town. The pickets on the road appear to have been stationed merely to watch military movements, and paid no attention to civilians.

On Friday evening, before the appearance of the rebels, there was considerable of a disturbance in Frederick. Some parties connected with the *Citizen* newspaper cheered on the streets for JEFF. DAVIS, in the exuberance of their joy, and were knocked down by citizens. The Provost Guard interfered, and a man named LAWSON, one of the proprietors of the *Citizen*, was knocked down with the butt of a musket and considerably injured. Another man named TRACKLE was also badly cut.

The rebels of Frederick knew of the coming of the insurgent army long before any intimation of their approach had been received by the Federal authorities.

LATEST RUMORS.

It was rumored that Gen. BURNSIDE is in Frederick with his army, having driven the rebels out.

It was also rumored that the rebels are in possession of Gettysburgh and Hanover, Penn.

There was also a rumor that Col. MILES' army, of about eight thousand men, were surrounded by the rebels on Maryland Heights.

A refugee from Leesburgh, who left there on Saturday, states that the first division of the rebel army that crossed numbered 20,000 men, and that JACKSON was approaching to cross with 30,000.

From the Clipper of Yesterday.

We learn that Col. PIPER, of our army, who has just arrived here, passed through the pickets of the rebel army, and that Gen. BURNSIDE'S army was on their trail. Gen. BURNSIDE had 40,000 troops in his command. Gen. MCCLELLAN is in the field with another large force, also *en route* after the rebel army, and it is to be hoped that he will be able to cut them off before they can retrace their steps. A large force is gathering in Pennsylvania by Gov. CURTIN, to meet the invaders if they shall attempt to cross into that State, and no doubt the troops now in New-York, ready to start, will be sent in the same direction.

JACKSON, with all his dash and strategy, will find, we hope, before the end of this week, that his race is run, for we do not see how it is possible that he can escape the powerful forces that are now on his track. Let us have patience and be firm. Our authorities are all thoroughly aroused now, and a full coöperation is taking place.

We have just seen a gentleman, whose information is undoubtedly reliable, who confirms the above. He says that the Secessionists go from the vicinity of ten miles of this city, at night, and return by next morning, and report that Gen. FITZHUGH LEE is in command of the rebel forces, and that his pickets were at Poplar Springs, opposite Woodbine Station, and that the pickets of Gen. BURNSIDE were at Cookesville, three miles this side of Poplar Springs. Poplar Springs is opposite Woodbine Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The above is undoubtedly to be relied on, as it comes from a gentleman who conversed with a person who had been in company with LEE.

A dispatch was received yesterday from the operator at Plain No. 4, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about 40 miles from Baltimore, stating that everything in that neighborhood was quiet, and that there had been no demonstration of any kind.

On Friday night considerable of a row was had in Frederick, between several attaches of the *Citizen* newspaper and Union men. The Secesherg, in the exuberance of their joy, began cheering for JEFF. DAVIS, which so exasperated several Union men that they knocked the rebels down. For a time matters looked very squally, the Union men defying the Provost Guard to summon the rebel soldiers. A man named LAWSON, an employe on the *Citizen* sheet, was knocked down with the butt of a gun and seriously injured. The riot was finally quelled, but not before a strong force of the rebels were marched into the city. During the fight, the lovers of the Jeff. Davis creed boasted that they knew of the coming of the rebel army long before any intimation was had of their presence.

It is said that the entire stock of boots and shoes in Frederick has been bought up by the rebels, the purchasers in some cases tendering green backs, but in the majority of cases paying for the goods in Confederate money. The store-keepers, as a matter of course, being obliged to take such money as was offered them. So far as we can ascertain, they allowed free ingress and egress to and from the town. The pickets on the road appear to have been stationed merely to watch military movements, and paid no attention to civilians.

The greatest military preparations are making in the Cumberland Valley and at Harrisburgh to meet and check the advance of the enemy.

Gov. CURTIN will make a fierce defence of the Susquehanna, if the rebels should really approach that river with the design of crossing.

Whatever damage the enemy may do to the railroads on this side of the Susquehanna, the whole chain of railroads on the other side will be left intact for the concentration of troops at any point that may be desired.

On Friday, the rebels fired and destroyed the tunnel bridge across the Monocacy River, and also did great damage to the canal at this point, besides capturing and destroying several canal boats. To what further extent their depredations were carried on, we have not yet been informed.

A number of farmers, from Montgomery County, Maryland, whom we have seen, mention the fact of having seen, from the Maryland shore, a number of the tents of the rebels on the Virginia side of the Potomac in the vicinity of point of Rocks. They seemed to extend some three miles westerly from Edwards' Ferry. The enemy are busily engaged in building rafts, it is supposed, as the sound of chipping is heard at all hours of the night. These rafts will be used in crossing the river.

It is believed by the Secessionists in Frederick that JACKSON will march Northward by way of Cumberland to Harrisburgh. Meanwhile the balance of the rebel army will keep our forces engaged protecting Washington, while they are making a raid which will either force a peace or a European recognition. The rebels expect that during their march through Maryland, their ranks will be swelled by 15,000 men from this State, and by the time that they reach this city, they calculated on having 50,000 oppressed Marylanders in their ranks.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. BRADFORD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 8, 1862.

Whereas, It has been represented to me upon authority which seems unquestionable, that a portion of the rebel army of the South, now in arms against the Union, have crossed our border, and is encamped upon our territory, menacing the City of Baltimore and other portions of the State with a hostile attack; and it is expedient besides all the powers with which the Government may be prepared to meet this daring invasion, that our own citizens should without delay, organize throughout the State such a militia force as may effectually assist in defending our homes and firesides against the assault of the invader,

I, therefore, in virtue of authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State, hereby call upon her citizens to enroll themselves at once in volunteer military organizations, that no possible power at command may be overlooked in preparing to meet every emergency. In the City of Baltimore, I would especially call upon our citizens to organize at once and complete the formation of the First Light Division of Maryland Volunteer Militia, in which several companies have been already filled, and their officers commissioned.

As a mistaken impression seems to exist, to some extent, of a purpose to offer to the government the services of this division, or some portion of it, as United States volunteers for nine months, and this impression may tend to retard the formation of the division, I would take this occasion to reiterate the assurance already given to many who have consulted me on the subject—that no one by becoming a member of any company in that division places himself thereby in the power of the officers of the organization to transfer his services, without his consent, to the volunteer forces of the United States. Whilst opportunity will be given to any regiment or brigade connected with the division to make such tender of their services to the government, no member of any such regiment can be constrained to such a course by the majority of the command, nor without his individual consent.

With this understanding of the character of this military organization, I hope to see the ranks of the First Light Division immediately filled, prepared, when called into the service of the State or city, to respond effectually in maintaining their peace and ministering to their defence. At the same time, any portion of it disposed to extend the sphere of its usefulness, will have the opportunity, with the consent of the Government, of uniting their exertions with the other volunteers from Maryland in the service of the United States.

To the citizens of the several counties I would appeal, and especially commend to them the formation of volunteer *cavalry* companies, as better adapted than any other to the present emergency.

I have provided and am ready at once to distribute cavalry arms and accoutrements sufficient for all that will probably be organized; and while every effort will be made to arm and equip also all infantry volunteers that may offer, let our loyal citizens not wait for the distribution of arms, but organize everywhere without delay, and assist in driving from the State the invading host that now occupies his soil, armed with any weapon which opportunity may furnish.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State this 8th day of September, 1862.

By the Governor, A. H. BRADFORD.

WM. B. HILL, Secretary of State.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Paroled Prisoners from Richmond—Gen. Pope's Officers in Close Confinement—Citizen Prisoners, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Sept. 8.

The flag of truce boat *Cossack* arrived from Aiken's Landing this forenoon with over 600 National soldiers, paroled. They have been in prison on Belle Island. They report, Sept. 4, JOHN HICKEY, of Philadelphia, was shot in Libby Prison by the guard. The guard shot at a Union prisoner for looking out of the window, and killed HICKEY instead. The guard's name was JAMES OWEN. Sept. 6 there were sixty-two of Gen. POPE'S officers taken to Richmond and placed in close confinement in Libby Prison; also about thirty soldiers.

The following letter was brought down by a paroled Union prisoner:

LIBBY PRISON, Sept. 7, 1862.

Arrived here yesterday after ten days' hard march, and were immediately placed in the Tobacco Prison, together with several hundred other unfortunates.

We sincerely hope that Mr. WILLARD, of Washington, and the rest of our many friends, will use their utmost influence to have us exchanged, in place of those rebel prisoners taken at Fairfax and now at Washington. To our families, we can only say we are well, and living in hopes of soon being exchanged. We can write but little. Remember us to all our friends. We shall write to you as often as possible. There are 130 citizen prisoners here, from all parts of the country.

JAMES L. SMITH,
NATHAN BRICE,
TALMADGE THORN.

The flag of truce, in returning, met a rebel gunboat this side of Harrison's Landing, steaming toward Richmond. About twenty ladies came down from Richmond, going North.

It is talked in Richmond that the new *Merrimac* is failure, but is completed.

Personal.

—Major-Gen. Hunter and Brig.-Gen. Saxton have arrived in this City. Gen. Hunter, who has been in command of the Department of the South, finding it impossible to obtain the troops without which he could perform no offensive service, asked to be relieved of his command, and to be assigned to more active duty. He was willing to go anywhere and with any force, provided he might be of use in his country's emergency. What will be done with him does not yet appear. He is well, and hopeful and ready for immediate duty. Gen. Saxton, Military Governor, a man of undoubted ability and of tried courage, has returned much out of health. His labors have been most onerous, and he seeks a few days' rest from them, intending to return almost immediately.

VERY LATE FROM RICHMOND.

Another Day of Fasting and Prayer Appointed by Jeff. Davis.

The Significance of the Present Rebel Movements.

The War to be Carried Into Pennsylvania.

The Present Run of Rebel Good Luck to be Pushed.

Accounts of the Late Fighting in Virginia.

We have received, *via* Fortress Monroe, copies of the Richmond *Examiner* of the 5th, and the *Enquirer* of the 6th instant. The latter contains the following:

"The past few days have been occupied in the burial of the dead on the plains of Manassas. The movements of the armies beyond are unknown, the game of strategy being now deemed essential by both combatants, the one for the preservation, the other for the capture of Washington.

"A flag of truce was sent a day or two after the last battle by the enemy, asking permission to bury their dead. It was granted. Soon after a regiment of negroes, armed with spades, appeared, and after performing their work, they were very properly taken in charge by our troops, most of them being runaway contrabands."

The 18th of September has been appointed by JEFF. DAVIS as a day of fasting and prayer, by a proclamation given at Richmond the 4th inst., inviting the people of the Confederate States to assemble for worship, to render praise to God for the triumph at Richmond and Manassas.

The *Enquirer* claims the victory of Thursday, Friday and Saturday's battles, and says that LEE'S headquarters were at Anandale, eight miles from Alexandria.

The same paper also says:

"It is now one week since our last battles, and the public has no information of the particulars. It is trifling with the public heart to be thus careless of its deepest feelings. No one knows who was killed or wounded. We do not know whose fault it is; but, in behalf of the bereaved, we appeal to the Secretary of War to ascertain who has fallen and make it public."

The removal of Col. THOMAS B. BIGGER, Postmaster of Richmond, is bitterly complained of.

Parties of wounded rebels are daily arriving a Richmond from Manassas, and have nowhere to go, and no one to care for them.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Sept. 4, calls on the Confederate Congress to extend the most vigorous measures for executing the conscription act, so as to call into the field all able-bodied men between 18 and 45 years of age, to enable them to at once push their line of battle into the heart of the enemy's country.

A VERY SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Intelligence has been received from various sources that *the enemy has succeeded in evading or forcing the lines of the Confederates between Manassas and Washington*, and reached Arlington Heights with the wreck of his army. This story lacks confirmation, but it comes from so many quarters that *we fear it contains but too much truth*. We know from the Northern Press that it was the intention of their Generals, if defeated on the Rappahannock, to retire to Arlington Heights, there to renew the war of the spade, and reform their broken legions and new lines during the Winter. *But it was the hope and belief of the country that the arrangements of the Confederate leaders had been such as would have completely foiled that plan.* If the news of their successful retreat to Arlington Heights is confirmed, *it will be another of those many disappointments which we have had to support*, much resembling and nearly as great as the escape of MCCLELLAN after the battle of Cold Harbor and Malvern Hill.

But if it is indeed true, we hope that our foes themselves will be disappointed in their expectations of a siege of Washington. The chief prize of the late victories, is not the possession of that city, *but the opportunity which they would seem to afford for the commencement of an offensive campaign in the enemy's country.* The capture of Washington would produce an immense sensation, but if unattended by an immediate advance into Pennsylvania, and a menace of the Northern capitals, it is impossible to say that the said sensation would be altogether and necessarily to our advantage. It would be a prodigious mortification to the North, but would not cost it a fatal, or even a serious loss of strength. The moral shock might possibly occasion negotiations for peace; but, if the Northern people possess any real courage, *it would more probably result in a general rush to arms.* Possession of Washington is only desirable as the open door to invasion; and if it is effectually closed against us by the occupation of Arlington, we hope that this precious season will not be consumed in picking the lock or battering it down, while the wall is full of breaches through which we may pass as well.

Reason indicates that the aim and object of the Confederacy at this stage of the war is, or should be, *a transfer of hostilities to the enemy's soil. It is in fact a matter of necessity that we should do so. It is difficult to see how an enormous army can be subsisted in Northern Virginia during the coming Winter.* Everything that it consumes will have to be transported there from great distances, for it is now literally *an army in the desert.* Few who have not visited it know the extent to which this unfortunate portion of the State has been desolated. At the end of eighteen months it has been reduced to a condition nearly resembling that of Middle Germany, after the thirty years' war. The drums and tramplings of three conquests have not produced elsewhere the ravages and waste which the struggles of the Southern and the Northern hosts have caused in Piedmont, Virginia, during the past and present Summers. *It will take one hundred full years to restore that country to the condition in which the war found it.* Deserted as it is by the majority of its inhabitants, it is not easily perceived how the scattered remainder of its population hope to escape starvation during the coming Winter; and the maintenance of an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men there, dependant on a single track railroad, when the Winter has rendered the other highways impassable, will be an experiment not less dangerous than costly.

Even if that difficulty could be overcome, it is evident that our army cannot waste its time in protracted operations for the possession of a frontier city, unless it desires to lose the only opportunity to make a real approach to the end of the war that we have had since the beginning of it. Such a delay would be all that the enemy could now desire; for it would give him just the time necessary to organize and bring up his new army of six hundred thousand men; and while Washington should be neither clearly lost or won, but a prize still at stake between the two countries, the difficulties of raising that new army would be greatly alleviated.

If we cannot take Washington by a coup de main, it must be left to take care of itself. The true goals of our course are the deliverance of Maryland and the invasion of Pennsylvania; and if we ever have an honorable treaty of peace with the United States, it will be signed on the enemy's territory, and not on our soil.

War is a game of chance, and in all games of chance there are unaccountable runs of good and bad luck. In the latter part of last Winter and in the beginning of the Spring, we had our season of evil fortune. Mishap succeeded mishap, loss followed loss, and disaster pursued disaster in a melancholy series so long and unbroken, that the Confederacy could realize the sensations of Macbeth, when he asked: "*Shall thy line stretch out to crack of doom?*" The tables are now turned; the cards run the other way. The North has now its dismal season; while the winter of our discontent is turned to glorious summer. Splendidly victorious in Virginia, our first organized advance into Kentucky is also marked by a success even more brilliant, though of less magnitude. The battle near Richmond, Ky., although ten thousand only of the enemy were engaged, is one of the most encouraging incidents of the war, if the report which the telegraph brings is indeed true, that the Kentucky regiments which the enemy had raised by compulsory enrolment, marched over to the side of their compatriots to deliver up the arms which their tyrants had forced into their hands. A large portion of the new levies of the North are to be drafted from the oppressed populations of conquered Southern States—Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee. We now know what these troops will be worth to them and to us, and can indulge the hope that they will organize, arm and equip as many more regiments from those States as the arm-bearing population will afford. The Kentucky victory appears by the dispatch to have been so complete, that we fear the details may weaken the impression that it leaves. But it is at least certain that we are victorious in Kentucky, and that our troops are upon their way to Lexington. In the West, as in the East, the smile of fortune is manifest; and the masters of the art of war agree with other gamblers, that luck should be pushed.

FROM THE REBEL ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Little or nothing has been added to the scant stock of information regarding the recent great battle on the plains of Manassas. A number of gentlemen who participated in the engagement reached this city last evening, but they know absolutely nothing, except that our army had achieved a great victory on the same ground on which it was before victorious on July 21, 1861. They know neither our loss nor the enemy's; the number of prisoners captured by us, nor the route of the enemy's retreat. The most of them say in vague terms that the enemy fled before our men toward Alexandria, or Arlington Heights, or Leesburgh, they don't know which, and they can give no explanation of how he effected a retreat in this direction, our lines being confidently asserted to have extended across all the roads leading to Washington, from Union Mills to Thoroughfare Gap. Some, however, maintain that the enemy retreated *through Centreville.* If this be true, he must have broke through LONGSTREET'S lines on the Warrenton turnpike. But all of LONGSTREET'S men with whom we have conversed assert that the enemy, so far from breaking our lines, was driven *back* a distance of two miles. From all we have been able to learn we think it most likely that the enemy, during Saturday night, escaped toward Alexandria by passing to the east of JACKSON'S extreme left. If, in the fight of Saturday, we drove him before us, as there seems little doubt that we did, and there has been no subsequent fight, there were but two ways by which he could have passed our army—by hugging the Potomac on JACKSON'S left, or passing clear around our army by a detour to the westward. But with our present scant information, the discussion of this subject is profitless indeed.

All agree that the battle was a most disastrous one to the enemy. A gentleman who rode over the field on Monday assures us that he saw ten dead Yankees to one Southerner. Our informant was of the opinion that the greatest loss sustained by us was in Gen. JACKSON'S Division—the enemy directing his heaviest columns against this wing, as it occupied the direct and coveted route to Washington City.

The following telegram is from an Intelligent gentleman connected with the Southern Press, and was received in this city late last evening.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Aug. 30.

The enemy were whipped off the field with great slaughter, and many guns were taken. They ran so fast in some parts of the field that JACKSON, who was ordered to press them, replied that they were too fast for him.

SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 31.

We are just starting in pursuit after yesterday's work; our troops are doubtless at work, as they were ordered to proceed at daybreak, and it is now an hour after.

We append an extract from a hastily-written letter from the field, by an officer of the army to a friend in this city:

MANASSAS Aug. 30, *via* RAPIDAN, Sept. 4.

The second battle of Manassas has been fought precisely on the same spot as that of the 21st July last year, with the exception that our troops occupied many positions which the enemy held at that time, and the Yankees fought upon the ground which had been held by us. Several of our regiments entered the field where they had one year ago.

The fight commenced near Groveton, on the Warrenton turnpike, about 3 o'clock, Gen. LONGSTREET on the right, Gen. JACKSON on the left, their line being in the form of a broad V—the enemy between. The Yankees made the first advance endeavoring to turn JACKSON'S flank, but were repulsed with great confusion—a battery of twenty-eight pieces of artillery, commanded by Col. S. D. LEE, of South Carolina, mowing them down by scores. Gen. LONGSTREET at once threw forward HOOD'S Division, and advanced his whole line, which was in a short time desperately engaged. JACKSON now gave battle, and the enemy were attacked on every side. The fight was fiercely contested until after dark, when the Yankees were routed and pursued three miles. Their force consisted of BANKS', MORELL'S, SICKLES', MCCLELLAN'S and POPE'S commands.

The loss of the enemy exceeds the Confederate five to one. Their dead cover the field. Our men captured numbers of batteries and numerous colors, thousands of prisoners, and from six to ten thousand stand of arms. They could have taken more of the latter, but the men would not be troubled with them. One Yankee Brigadier-General is now lying dead at negro ROBINSON'S house, where the Yankees are so thick that we have to stepover their bodies.

Gens. Ewell, Jenkins, Mahone and Trimble were wounded. Cols. Means, Marshall and Gadberry, of South Carolina, were killed; and Benbon, Moore, McGowan, wounded. Maj. Del Kemper was severely wounded in the shoulder. Capt. Tabb and Capt. Mitchell, of the First Virginia, were wounded. W. Cameron, Adjutant of the Seventy-fourth Virginia, and Adjt. Tompkins, of Hampton's Legion, were both wounded. Fifty citizens of Washington, who came to witness the show, were all bagged.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION ACT.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FURTHER FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCE," APPROVED APRIL 16, 1862.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, that the President be, and he is hereby authorised to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States for three years, unless the war should have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not, at such time or times, legally exempted from military service; such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment; provided that nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated; and provided further, that those called out under this act and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be first and immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number the companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments in service from their respective States at the time the "act further to provide for the public defence," approved 16th April, 1862, was passed, and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations formed from each State, since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations, or disposed of as now provided by law; *Provided*, that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act or the acts to which this is an amendment, on any special provision or provisions of said acts in any locality where he believes such suspension will promote the public interest.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the City of New-York and the Borussia at this Port.

Latest Comments of the British Press.

Mr. Russell on McClellan's Campaign.

Furious Tirade Against American Naval Atrocities in British Waters.

ROSY VIEW OF THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

A FRIENDLY WORD BY AN ENGLISH M. P.

The steamships *City of New York*, from Liverpool on the 27th August, and the *Borussia*, from Southampton on the same date, arrived a this port yesterday. Their news has been anticipated by the full telegraphic summary from Cape Race, and the intelligence by the *Australasian* published yesterday is two days later. Below we publish interesting European correspondence and important extracts from our English files.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

Parisian Comments on Belligerent Amenities—French System of Conscription—Dodges of the Secessionist Press—Tribulations of the New French Paper—The Emperor's Policy on the Roman Question—The New Transatlantic Telegraph.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

The want of the amenities which usually prevail between civilized belligerents, is a feature in the present war in the United States which has not passed without remark in Europe. For example, a late Richmond paper, in speaking of the arrival in that city of the prisoners and spoils seized at one of the battles of the Bloody Week, says that, in contempt for LINCOLN'S hirelings, the procession was made to enter the town in the following order: First, the negroes, then the mules, and last the Yankees. This outrageous treatment of prisoners of war who fell, honestly defending their flag, into the hands of the enemy, has been commented on here in a way not at all complimentary to the chivalry. After so many enlightened Europeans have extolled in books the universality of education and Christianity among us, and the civilizing influence of these upon the general character of the people, and especially after the extraordinary pretensions of the South to chivalry and an exceptional civilization, these repeated exhibitions of a want of both civilization and chivalry compare most unfavorably with what we see in a European war, and offer a very poor commentary on their boasted advancement.

In France it is held as a principle of justice that every man born in the country owes the State seven years of military service. But as the State does not require the services of all her sons in that capacity, the quota of each department and each canton is made out, and all the young men who arrive at the age of eighteen, each year, are made to draw lots from a box in which, perhaps, in a hundred numbers, there will be from sixty to eighty unlucky ones, and the rest lucky. The sixty or eighty unlucky members enter the army for seven years, the others are free for life—with the exception of service in the militia. From this annual drawing in the conscription but few attempt to escape, but if the young men of France were disposed to emigration as are those of England and Germany, the number of evasions would be very large.

The fact that in France the number who seek to evade the drawing are so few in proportion to the whole, seems to give the secession Press authority for amusing their readers with high-drawn pictures of the attempts at evasion in the United States, the actual resistance offered to the armed force in certain localities, and the general excitement on the subject of the conscription. The resistance offered in some town in Missouri to the law of conscription, has served as a fruitful text to the secession Press to preach from, and they have made good use of it.

The immense number of journals in the United States, and the wide publicity thus given to every event—to every incident, even the smallest, whether good or bad—affords a weapon against the country, its people and its institutions, which is found nowhere else. Thus, for example, the secession editors in Europe, in compressing a file of Northern journals, can easily pick out a column of matter that gives a most pitiable idea of the progress of events in the North, and this is exactly what they do on the arrival of each steamer. Every word of despair in the columns of a Northern paper, every disreputable act of a Northern soldier, every shadow of a defeat to the Northern arms, everything, in fine, which can be distorted into an argument against the Northern cause, is carefully culled out from columns overloaded with good things on the other side of the question, and printed exclusively as a history of passing events in the United States. And, as if not satisfied with the depth of their perfidy, certain journals, after thus making up their bulletin of news, are in the habit of reminding their readers that, inasmuch as this news is copied from Northern papers, the facts are likely to be worse than here related! For example, a dispatch arrived yesterday which mentioned, among other things, that JEFF. DAVIS had just published a message, declaring that, on account of the inhuman and barbarous mode of warfare put in force by Gen. POPE, that officer and his staff, if taken prisoners, were to be hung. And thereupon the secession Press launched out into invectives against the barbarity and want of civilization of the North, and called upon the nations of the earth to come to the rescue and aid in suppressing a people so lost to decency and respect for the age we live in. But the same dispatch mentioned also that the guerrillas of Alabama had caught and shot Gen. MCCOOK, and not a single secession paper called attention to this fact. The excesses of the Southern authorities and the guerrillas of the Border States are constantly and carefully ignored. And this is cotemporaneous history, written by a Press which boasts of its impartiality!

It is probably useless, however, to complain of this studied bad faith of the Governmental Press in France and England, for by this time the friends of the Union must have learned that however noble and commendable is the work of trying to save a great Republic from being shipwrecked by such an institution as Slavery, that yet they are isolated from foreign sympathy, and must depend solely on their own strong arms to bring them safely through the crisis. They may as well, in fact, make up their minds therefore, once for all, that their only strength lies within themselves, and that the only way now to conquer the enemy and the respect of the world is to do it entirely by force of arms. Everything else must be forgotten, and the country must become at once and without delay one vast army. There is no such thing as international sympathy and force is the only argument respected now-a-days. And if the nation fails in so glorious a cause as this, she will be held to be weak, and as a fit subject for the attacks of the rest of the world.

The tribulations of the new journal of the Viscount DE LA GUERRONNIERE, *La France*, are for the moment one of the amusements of the town. This paper made an assertion the other day which was equivalent to a declaration, that the policy of France, as well as a point of honor, was to maintain indefinitely the occupation of Rome. The declaration created alarm, for the relations of the director of the paper to the Emperor were known to everybody, so that the Ministerial journals which were jealous of the new candidate for public favor, went to work and discovered, or at least pretended to discover, that the *redaction* of the new paper had no relation whatever with any Governmental Bureau, and that their opinions were, therefore, only personal. This was a double triumph for the Ministerial journals—a triumph on the question of policy and a triumph over the rival that threatened to assume an important position in the newspaper world. So that, notwithstanding the divergences on other questions, the most touching unanimity reigns in the attack on the new journal, and M. DE LA GUERRONNIERE just now gives one the idea of the Turk's head in the Champs Elysées, around which the amateurs of gymnastics congregate to try the force of their fists. The Government disavows *La France*—the conservatives read it out of their ranks—the Liberals make fun of it—and the clericals, recollecting their former hatred of the editor, demand further proofs before admitting the journal into their friendship. So that, however easy it may be to be a Senator of the Empire, or the pamphleteer in ordinary to his Majesty, or the Chief of Bureau for the direction of the Press in general, it is quite a different thing to direct a Press in particular, and requires not only a long experience, but especially a large amount of tact. Thus the campaign of the Senator-editor has been brief, but not brilliant; his aureola of Senator has been slightly tarnished; his reputation of a great man has passed under a cloud, and his friends, at last accounts, were advising him a voyage to the country.

The true position of the French Government in regard to Rome, so far as I can learn it, is this: The Government will never cede to the menace of the party of action in Italy, even if such a position should lead to a war with either VICTOR EMANUEL or the Republican Party of MAZZINI; but at the same time, NAPOLEON is really anxious to avoid such an issue, and is anxious also to terminate the occupation of Rome. Who is to find, or what is to be the middle term of compromise?

Much has been said about GARIBALDI'S attacks upon the Emperor, and his betrayal of his Majesty's friendship. But the fact is, GARIBALDI'S relations with the Emperor have never been those of a friend; and as for any private intimacy, they never met but once, and that was under the following circumstances: Just at the commencement of the Italian campaign, three years ago, and at the moment the Emperor was executing the flank movement to the North, in order to cross the Ticino at Magenta, GARIBALDI came down from Varesa to see VICTOR EMANUEL, to obtain permission to carry his army rapidly forward to Como; but the Emperor had then assumed chief command of the allied army, and the King was obliged to refer GARIBALDI to the Emperor. GARIBALDI, therefore, went to see NAPOLEON at Mortara; they talked over the plan of campaign; his part of the work was indicated to him by the Emperor, and they parted for the first and last time.

The Grand Duke of Baden Baden has just signed a full armistice in favor of the refugees of 1848, and some people have been unkind enough toward the Grand Duke as to suggest that Gens. SIGEL and BLENKER, being the most dangerous of the exiles of that Duchy, His Highness would not have declared the armistice had there not been a certainty that these two Generals would not now seek to return to their native country. However this may be, most Germans award to the Duke of Baden the highest praise for his liberalism and his general conduct toward his subjects. I ought to seize this occasion to say that all the Baden Baden exiles at Paris—and I know a good many of them, for the most part officers who served with SIGEL—are all loud in their praises of that General, and watch his progress in the United States as if he were still one of themselves. Naturally, they think him badly treated, and claim that he ought to be further advanced.

The full account of the American Navy, in its present and prospective condition, published lately in your paper, has been widely circulated in Europe in a condensed form, and has probably opened the eyes of a good many people.

An American ship lately arrived safely at Havre, from New-York, which had her hold full of petroleum, pumped loose into the hold!—a feat so daring that none but American shippers and American sailors would attempt it. The ship, of course, was built expressly for the purpose, and can never be used for anything else. Her hold is a vast hogshead, made oil-tight, and her entire cargo is pumped in and pumped out again.

A new transatlantic telegraph company has been formed in London and Paris, which owns a new invention for putting down the cable—an invention which obviates the twisting and the formation of knots as the cable unravels. The cable is simply wrapped on an immense copper cylinder, like thread on a spool, which cylinder is dragged two or three hundred feet behind the ship, and unravels by turning in the water. When the cable is laid the cylinders can be used to transport petroleum across the ocean, thereby avoiding the damage the oil always causes to the ships by its odor.

MALAKOFF.

The English Press on American Affairs.

MR. RUSSELL ON MCCLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.

From the London Times, Aug. 26.

"Thus far," writes Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN—page 8 of his *Military Commission to Europe*—"the allied Generals displayed none of the qualities of great commanders—their measures were *half-way measures*, slow and blundering—they failed to keep constantly in view the object of the expedition, and to press rapidly and unceasingly toward it." This criticism refers to the period when, on the 27th of September, the allied Generals had got to Sebastopol, having landed their armies on an open beach on the 14th of September, fought and defeated the enemy at the Alma, sent their sick and wounded away, buried their dead, and taken up a position never afterward abandoned till their object was achieved. "Although (he says, page 5) fully aware that it is much easier to criticise operations after the result is known than to dirrect them at the time, I shall not hesitate to invite attention to what appear the evident mistakes on either side. This not for the purpose of finding fault or of instituting comparisons," (though the very next sentence contains a comparison between the petty operation of landing near Vera Cruz and the disembarcation of the Allies in the Crimea,) "but with the hope teat it may serve to draw the attention of our officers to the same points, and, perhaps, *assist in preventing similar errors on our own part hereafter.*" It is almost cruel to the young officer to proceed with these quotations, and we shall only add one more: "If a deficiency of men and means is assigned as a reason for the early operations of the Allies, it is but another proof that in undertaking this affair they neglected one of the clearest rules of war—that is, to undertake no important operation without full and reliable information as to the obstacles to be overcome, and the means of resistance in the hands of the enemy." "We cannot afford," he says, "a Moscow campaign." How little, when he wrote these lines in January, 1857, did the American officer imagine that he should be at the head of an enormous army levied for the purpose of invading a State once incorporated in the country he served, and of destroying the city in which his enemies, once his countrymen, were assembled to defend their homes and their liberties! The deductions he draws from his observations in the crimea are applied to the effect of a foreign invasion of the United States, and he remarks that, though a small army could be crushed by the superior numbers of the people, a force of 160,000 disciplined men would be quite invincible, because the multitude brought to bear against them work their own destruction, for "if without discipline and instruction they cannot be handled, and are in their own way." There is a sort of analogy between Sebastopol and Richmond. Neither Williamsburgh nor White Oaks was quite equal in results to the Alma, it is true, but the covering force was obliged to retire. The enemy blocked up the water entrance to their city; the Federals command the sea, as the Allies did, and they have not been able to force the water batteries. The Confederates are said to be as strong as the Russians were. Their Gortschakoff is in the field outside. The Federals, too, have been attacked on their right before the place. Are they quite as proud of their Inkerman? Does Gen. MCCLELLAN stand the test of his strictures on those who were in a position somewhat like his own? We make the Americans a present of the comparison. The latest news we have from his army is, that it is moving somewhere or other, having made a *fiasco* in the advance to Malvern Hill. MCCLELLAN has now been more than a month in his place of refuge at Harrison's Landing. At last he "prepared for a great battle." On Tuesday, Aug. 5, he moved out and took possession of Malvern Hill, and sent back for the greater part of his army, but the messengers took the wrong road and the troops did not come up till it was too late. "*The enemy were not asleep*," but came out in force. Gen. MCCLELLAN went back to his camps again, and the Confederates took possession of Malvern hill, and are, we suppose, there now. All that comes from the Federal army, is the same intelligence of great sickness, aggravated by intense heat, and certified by boat loads of sick soldiers, and promises of something going to happen. We must wait with patience for the march of events, which move more rapidly than the Federal arms, as it is nearly always the case that the initiative is taken by the Confederates.

A BLAST AGAINST AMERICA—NAVAL ATROCITIES IN BRITISH WATERS.

From the London Morning Herald, Aug. 26.

The Naval Department of the Federal Government has acted throughout on the maxims of defiance and insolance which have been enunciated in the dispatches of the Secretary of State. Mr. GIDEON WELLES, it must be remembered, approved and accepted the responsibility of Capt. WILKES' egregious outrage on the *Trent*; and, in restoring the Confederate Commissioners, Mr. LINCOLN was obliged to administer the severest and most stinging of practical rebukes to the offending Minister. But Mr. WELLES knew the advantage, of his office too well to resign; and, after the storm had blown over, he continued the course on which he had entered, without regard to the humiliation he had so recently brought upon himself and upon the President. The malpractices of the *Tuscrora* need not now be recapitulated. *From her first appearance in our waters she has incessantly busied herself with attempts to carry on hostile operations within British jurisdiction, and even in British ports, and has obliged the Admiralty to employ vessels of superior force constantly to watch her movements, and prevent her from committing, under our eyes, depredations which we should have been compelled either to punish as breaches of municipal law, or to avenge as invasions of public right by a declaration of war.*

This has not been owing merely to the personal ignorance and perversity of Capt. CRAVEN. That officer may or may not know that his conduct is insulting to a neutral power; but he certainly does know that it is agreeable to the wishes and consonant with the orders of his own Government. He has behaved as the commander of the *James Adger* behaved at Liverpool, as the Captain of the *Iroquois* behaved at Martinique and elsewhere, and as American naval officers have almost invariably behaved toward neutrals since the outbreak of the war. The universality of their misconduct, and the fact that not one of them has been reprimanded or recalled, sufficiently prove that they are acting under orders; that it is the deliberate intention of the United States Government to break the law of nations whenever convenient, in order to insult the British flag and to injure British commerce.

In the cases of the *Adela* and *Herald*, the officers of the United States Navy have surpassed all their previous efforts. *In each case the American captors acted as pirates, and did their best to render themselves amenable to our municipal law for the punishment of willful murder.* In each case an attempt was made to exercise belligerent rights within that marine league from British shores over which the national authority extends. The *Adela*, carrying mails, was steaming from Bermuda to Nassau, when she was chased by a large ship, showing no colors, which fired shells into her, and then hoisted the Stars and Stripes, and fired more shells. The *Adela* then stopped, and was boarded by a boat from the United States frigate *Quaker City*, which carried off the master, and placed the vessel in charge of a prize crew. This occurred in waters as absolutely subject to British jurisdiction as those of the Solway Frith or the Solent. The commander of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Petrel* remonstrated, and demanded the surrender of the mails; but the pirate held fast by his prize. "Fortunately," Commander WATSON remarks, "murder was not committed." If any of the crew had been killed, it would have been Lord RUSSELL'S duty to demand the surrender of the Captain of the *Quaker City*, to take his trial at the bar of the British court within whose jurisdiction the crime was perpetrated. It is, therefore, fortunate for the would-be assassins that their shells injured only the vessel. But if ever taken on British soil or in British waters, they are liable to be tried and punished for an attempt to murder; and their Government is bound by treaty to deliver them up for such trial. The case of the *Herald* is strictly parallel. While in British waters steering for Nassau, she was chased by the Federal cruisers *Adirondac*, which fired shot and shell into her, and only abandoned the chase as the *Herald* neared the port. The Captain of the man-of-war *Gwyhound* protested, and the Commander of the *Adirondac* asserted his right and his intention to chase and fire at neutral vessels in neutral waters. Having been, since that time, better informed on the point of law, he now denies having been in neutral waters at all; but after his former defence, it will be unnecessary, even in diplomatic correspondence, to take any notice of this obvious falsehood.

Lord Russell must understand that he cannot, in these cases, act in the spirit of his ridiculous reply to the Liverpool shipowners who complained of the blockade of Nassau. Because the Americans choose to interrupt a lawful trade between British ports, British merchants are not, therefore, to forego it. *And if, on their persistence, the Americans presume to break the law of nations and fire upon our flag, it is the duty of our Government to see that ample reparation is made for the past, and ample security extorted for the future.*

A ROSE-COLORED VIEW OF REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

From the London Times.

SIR: Your correspondent "Geographer" will pardon me for again setting him right in reference to Southern conscription. He is entirely in error. There has been no occasion for "forced service of citizens or compulsory attendance of men in the field;" and it is not a "notorious truth that all over the South since the beginning of the war, men have been enlisted whenever the number of volunteers were deficient." Such "notorious truths" are simply the unblushing falsehoods of the New-York journals, so often reiterated that it is no wonder your correspondent should be deceived. He has also been misled by an affair that happened at New-Orleans in May, 1861, which he cites as follows:

"My commentator must be aware that such practices were carried on in several of the States with the sanction of the State authorities, and your late special correspondent when in New-Orleans called your attention to the seizure of British subjects on the *levees* which was in vogue as far back as May, 1861, as was proved by the admissions of the Governor of the State of Louisiana on the subject to Mr. MURE, the British Consul at New-Orleans."

By reference to the correspondence of Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, and Consul MURE, published in the *Times* of Aug. 23, 1861, this matter is fully explained. It appears that some unauthorized persons, over zealous in their efforts at organizing a regiment of volunteers to tender to the Government, without warrant of law, for such had not been issued to any one, even against American citizens, impressed about three dozen individuals, who were immediately released upon the facts being made known to the authorities. The following extract from Gov. MOORE'S letter places the matter in its true light:

"I have mentioned in a previous letter that the persons pursuing this illegal and reprehensible mode of enlistment are liable to prosecution and punishment through the medium of the Courts. I beg leave to call your attention again to the statement then made, and to add that our criminal law denounces such acts with severe penalties."

This is the only instance of any trouble of the kind; it is therefore, a mistake, to say that "such practices were carried on in several of the States with the sanction of the State authorities."

From the very outset of the war the Confederate States have had as many men as they required; their Conscription Act, which only went into operation in May last, was merely for the purpose of systematizing the levies throughout the South, so that the ordinary pursuits of life might be disturbed as little as possible. Such a course in so widely extended a country was rendered absolutely necessary in consequence of whole districts becoming depopulated by reason of the eagerness of the people to enter into the contest in defence of their independence.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LONDON, Aug. 23. G. M. H.

A FRIENDLY WORD BY A BRITISH M. P.

Mr. LAWSON and Mr. POTTER, the members for Carlisle, were present at the annual fish dinner to the Mayor of Carlisle, on Friday last, at King Garth. In responding to the toast of "The Health of the City Members," Mr. LAWSON said he was afraid not much had been done for the public good in the late session. Lord PALMERSTON had told the people at Dover that the session was quite remarkable for the number of public benefits enacted, but with that tact for which he was celebrated, the noble lord had taken good care not to enumerate them. [Laughter.] After referring to some of the measures which had been before Parliament, Mr. LAWSON alluded to the prevailing distress. He said: We feel that distress in Carlisle, though I do not know that it is yet so bad as in some parts of Lancashire; but I know it is very great. It behooves us all to do what we can for the relief of that distress; but I do not know that much can be done in the way of legislation. A bill has been passed to meet the difficulty, and I trust it will have the intended effect. The cause of that distress we all know, is the sad state of affairs in American. What are the causes of that war—that fratricidal war, or who is to blame, are not topics on which we can properly descant at present. There are different opinions on the subject—some think one right and some think the other right—and we can hardly discuss it without becoming partisans. *I can only say that I saw with very deep regret, the speech made by an honorable member of the House of Commons a short time since, in which he said he positively rejoiced at the war in America. I did not think such a sentiment could be uttered by any Englishman.* [Cheers.] I am sure I only utter the sentiment of every one here when I say that we deeply grieve at that state of things and hope and trust it may soon be brought to a termination, so that peace may reign again on the other side of the Atlantic, and our own suffering population may again have a return of prosperity. [Cheers.]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE CHILDREN.

Procession, Presentation, Speeches, and an Occasion of Great Interest.

Archbishop HUGHES has been and is noted for the paternal interest which he takes in the welfare of children. His addresses to them are marked by a simplicity of thought and clearness of word rarely equalled by public men of any age, and his always kindly manner to the poorest and weakest of them has endeared his name and enshrined his memory in the hearts of thousands of the pupils of our schools, and yesterday the children of St. Bridget's Parochial Schools, under charge of the well-known and greatly-beloved Father MOONEY, the Christian Brethren and the Sisters of Charity, prepared a grand surprise for His Grace, and in long procession repaired to his residence for the double purpose of seeing His Reverence and presenting him with a token of their love and regard.

Early in the morning, the children, to the number of seventeen hundred boys and girls, met at the square opposite St. Bridget's Church, and were formed as follows into line:

Section of Police from the Eleventh Precinct, under Roundsman WAMSLEY.
Members of St. Bridget's Church and Reporters.
The Manhattan Band, assisted by the Band of the Christian Brothers.
Rev. Fathers MOONEY and HENDRICKSON, Marshaling the Procession.
Open Barouche, containing Misses with articles to be presented to the Most Rev. Archbishop.
Eight open Barouches with Young Ladies bearing Floral Tributes.
Young Ladies bearing White Banners inscribed with the name of St. Bridget's Schools.
The Children of the Schools, seventeen hundred in number, flanking on either side the above, and bearing miniature American Flags and Religious Banners.
The Solidality of St. Bridget's Church.

Accompanying and following these were thousands of pleased parents and sympathising friends, who rejoiced in the happiness of the children and the honor about to be paid the revered prelate.

The procession marched from the square to Ninth-street, up Second-avenue to Seventeenth-street, through Broadway to Twenty-third-street, and up Madison-avenue to the Archbishop's residence, all the while receiving applause from the spectators and cheers from their friends.

Having arrived at the Arch-Episcopal residence, the Archbishop was notified, and presently appeared upon the door-steps, accompanied by Rev. Father STARRS, Vicar-General, and Mr. MULLABY, the editor of the *Metropolitan Record*.

Father MOONEY then advanced with a bright-eyed Miss, who, having been presented to His Grace, read the following address:

Most Rev. and Illustrious Archbishop:

YOUR GRACE: Confiding in your wonted kindness of heart, we the children of St. Bridget's Parochial Schools, numbering 1,400, come once more to throng around you, while in the sincerity of our innocent hearts we give you a greeting, heartfelt welcome home. Yes, at home again—at home again we love to meet you—we love to greet you hale in health, fresh in vigor, and now ready and anxious to impart to the little chiluren of your arch-diocese their share of the many blessings which your Grace has brought from St. Peter's high altar in the Eternal City; while, as children, we love to pay you our tribute of most profound veneration and respect, and to express the joy and gladness that awakened within our youthful hearts, in unison with the hundreds of thousands who hailed your safe and happy return. It is for us to fulfill a pleasing duty of presenting your Grace with the same sincere and cordial welcome in the name of the Catholic youth of your large and prosperous Arch-diocese. We, children, are gratefully mindful of how near and how dear to your benign, your paternal heart, are the little ones of your numerous flock, and more especially the orphan children; for the echo of your last parting words, when leaving for Europe: "Take care of the orphans," yet sounds in our ears, and lives in our hearts. Although young, we are not unable to appreciate the honor and happiness of forming an important part in your large and anxious care. Nor do we forget to admire and cherish your many pre-eminent Christian virtues, your ennobling qualities of mind and heart, that have so closely endeared your Grace to the heart of Catholic Ireland, and exalted you in the highest—to the boundless esteem of our American people. We rejoice at the happiness you felt and distinguished honors you enjoyed on being the first among the princely Prelates of God's Church at that most sublime and august ceremony, the Canonization of the glorious Martyrs of Japan. And, again, our youthful hearts heaved with emotions of delight and exultation when the harp of Catholic Ireland, your own Green Isle, sent forth its sweetest music in your honor; when the venerable, learned and holy Prelates and Priests stood around you, the pride of their country—the ornament of their State; when tens of thousands of her warm-hearted people vied with each other in strewing your pathway with honors and distinctions, as they treasured from your eloquent lips beautiful lessons of religion which they never will forget. We know that our own lovely City of New-York, the centre of your arduous labors and untiring zeal as a distinguished prelate of God's Church for the past quarter of a century, prepared its public honors and distinguished testimonials of esteem for your Grace, on your return; yet these, with many other, you respectfully declined, giving another beautiful illustration that you seek not honors, but labors that may serve God and your country. Mayit please you, Most Reverend Archbishop, to accept from our little hands a small token of silver service, as a testimonial of our love and veneration for you. We have presumed to inscribe St. Bridget's Parochial School on it, that, when you shall cast your eyes on that name, you will remember the little ones of that Parish who prayed for you when absent, rejoiced when you returned, and knelt before you on this day to ask your holy benediction for their dearly-cherished parents, their zealous and devoted clergy, their angelic guardians in piety and learning, the good Christian Brothers, the amiable kind-hearted Sisters of Charity, for the little ones of your arch-diocese, and for themselves—the children of St. Bridget's Parochial School. (Signed,)

THOMAS J. MOONEY,
Pastor of St. Bridget's Church.

The address, which was contained in a beautiful gilt frame, with the following inscription, was then handed to the Archbishop, together with several bouquets of choice flowers:

A WELCOME HOME ADDRESS TO THE MOST REVEREND ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

—Crucifix— City of New-York.	Model of St. Bridget's Schools.	Ascension, Sept. 9, 1862.

BY THE CHILDREN OF ST. BRIDGET'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, NUMBERING SEVENTEEN HUNDRED, UNDER THE CARE OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS AND THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

After he had taken these, a gilded silver service, consisting of a beautiful silver salver, fruit-dish, coffee-pot, cream-ewer, sugar-tongs and spoons, with the following inscription:

A Token of Love to the
MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,
From the Children of St. Bridget's
Parochial Schools,
Sept. 9, 1862.

was then handed to him, and having placed them aside, he said:

MY DEAR CHILDREN: It is not the first time that you have surprised me—most agreeably to myself—by your kindness, and the delicate manner in which you have shown it, in your own and your parents' names! The flowers you have presented me are not so beautiful, so fresh, so sweet, as those before me. I shall not trouble you, dear children, by making any extended remarks, as the day is warm, but will conclude by giving you my Benediction.

The Archbishop, with extended hands, then pronounced the benediction, while every child stood with bended and uncovered head.

With beautiful effect and perfect harmony, the happy band of children then sang the Star Spangled Banner, so as to cause the thousands of auditors to cheer and applaud vociferously, and then in order, and with most reputable manner, the procession left the place and proceeded to Flushing, where, under charge of Father MOONEY, they had a jolly good time, and ended the day as they began it, happily, and with joyous glee.

THE I. O. R. M.

Festival at Conrad's Park—Handsome Procession and Ceremonies—The Grand Tribe Officers Present—Address by the Grand Secretary—Annual Session.

In honor of the first yearly sitting of the Independent Order of Red Men ever held in the City of New-York, a very handsome festival was arranged by the Grand Tribe of the State of New-York, to take place on Monday, in Conrad's Yorkville Park, near Eighty-sixth-street and Second-avenue.

The central headquarters of the Order in this country is in Philadelphia, and the last annual session was held at Newark, where it was adjourned to meet in this City for the present year.

THE MEETING AND PROCESSION.

At noon, the different German tribes of Red Men of this City assembled at No. 142 Delancey-street, the headquarters of the fraternity in New-York, and organized for their march to the appointed scene of festivity. Mr. MESCKE, the Grand Powhatan, or head of the Order in the United States, accompanied by Mr. SOLGER, Grand Secretary, were present in their superb regalia of crimson velvet collar and apron embroidered with crossed tomahawks, and the oak leaf and acorn in gold, with bullion fringe, and next to them stood Mr. BOLL, Grand Chief of the Grand Tribes of New-York, supported by his Grand Tribe Secretary, Mr. HEINRICH SIMON, both in elegant regalia. Near by were grouped delegations from every Grand Tribe in the country, and a host of ladies and children in gala attire intermingling with a large number of invited guests, imparted to the scene much brilliance and animation.

In a few minutes the order of the procession was arranged, and the march was opened in the following order:

A fine Band of Music—16 pieces.
The Grand Powhatan, and Secretary of the National Grand Tribe.
The Delegates of the Grand Lodges from abroad.
Other Invited Guests.
The Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York.
The Head Chief KRAFT, and other Officers and Members of the Dr. Kane Tribe of New-York, No. 26.
Head Chief LEONHARDT, &c., of the New-York Tribe, of New-York.
Head Chief SCHLAPPER, &c., of Osceola Tribe, No. 33, of New-York.
Head Chief FRIEDLANDER, &c., of Sycamore Tribe, No. 41, of New-York.
Head Chief DAVIS, &c., of Washington Tribe, No. 45, of New-York.

Each Tribe was preceded by a band of music, and accompanied by two mounted Marshals bearing the gay scarfs and batons of office, and the standard of the tribe, richly emblazoned, was carried aloft in the centre of the ranks.

At the head of the procession a superb set of United States colors was proudly displayed, and beside it waved the German black, red, gold or Tricolor of the German Republic.

The subdivision of each Tribe or lodge was a curious feature of the ceremony. First came the High Chief and officers, preceded by their selected Marshals—then, the Warrior in regalia and carrying a tomahawk—then the Brothers without degrees—the Brothers with degrees—the Secretary and Treasurer—the Priest alone in splendid costume, the Head Chief with a Marshal on one side of him and a Herald on the other, walking arm-in-arm, the Chief bearing a long staff in his hand. The Wigwam Guard, the Border Guard and the Forest Guard, each carrying a staff or a tomahawk.

Mr. ISIDOR HERZ, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements was very much commended for the perfect success of all his plans throughout the day and the ease with which the large procession moved gave an auspicious opening to the entire ceremonies.

THE FESTIVAL.

After a long and devious parade through many of the neighboring streets, which were thronged with thousands of spectators, the Order repaired to the Third-avenue cars, and were conveyed to CONRAD'S Park. Forming on Eighty-sixth-street, they entered the grounds in the original order, and presently dispersed in search of the refreshment and amusement which "mine host" had so amply provided. The weather was charming, and in the cool shade of the groves that line the river-bank in that delightful locality, not too oppressively warm. The spacious dancing-floor that overlooks the water's brink was speedily cleared, and immediately afterward swarmed with waltzers. After some time spent in this recreation by the thousands of both sexes present, the multitude was called to order, and, under the presidency of the Grand Head Chief of New-York, the Grand Secretary SIMON proceeded, in the German tongue, to deliver an eloquent address of welcome to the distinguished brethren present from abroad, congratulating them and all upon the prosperous and progressive condition of the Order, particularly referring to the zeal of the members in New-York. Our space is too limited to admit of our giving in full this eloquent address, which was received with such enthusiasm by the Order. The festival was quickly resumed, and continued through the afternoon, evening and night to illustrate the motto of the fraternity: "*Freiheit, Edelmuth und Bruderliebe*," (Freedom, Generosity and Brotherly Love.)

BANNERS.

Among the numerous beautiful standards exhibited, that of the Montezuma tribe, of Philadelphia, with its fine central picture of the Mexican Native King in the centre, and that of the Mantas, of the same city, were specially remarked and admired.

One from Newark was also very fine. It was of heavy crimson silk, with bullion fringe, and bore in embroidery of gold the letters I. O. R. M, the motto of the order, and the name of the tribe, viz.: "Mamackans Stamm, No. 18. Newark, N. J." In the centre was a figure of an Indian Chief, his right hand uplifted, with the forefinger perpendicularly raised.

THE GRAND SESSION

will take place at 2 P. M., to-day, in the Hall at No. 142 Delancey-street, and terminate to-morrow evening, when a banquet will be given to the grand officers and delegates at Clinton Garden.

The interest felt in this Session throughout the Order in America is very great, and it will undoubtedly be fraught with important benefit to a highly respectable body of our adopted citizens.

Military Movements in the City.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FORTIETH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, the Fortieth Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. DALTON, arrived at Jersey City, by the steamer *Bay State*, of the Fall River line, *en route* for Washington. The men, numbering over a thousand, are fine, stalwart-looking young fellows, all of whom are thoroughly uniformed and equipped, and armed with the Enfield rifle. The commander of the regiment, Col. POTTER, is an experienced officer, having seen active service while a member of Gen. FREMONT'S staff. It is also stated that the majority of the line officers are men of experience, who will no doubt enable the men of the Fortieth to give a good account of themselves.

MORE TROOPS ORDERED OFF.

The following regiments have received marching orders from the War Department, with instructions to report for duty to the Secretary of War at Washington. To-day the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, Col. GURNEY; the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth, Col. CONK, and the One Hundred and Thirty-first, Col. TURNBULL, will leave. To-morrow the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, Col. WILLIAM ALLEN; the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, an Auburn regiment, commanded by Col. WELLING, and the One Hundred and Forty-first, of Elmira, Col. SAMUEL G. HATHAWAY, will break camp and depart for the capital. On Friday the Syracuse regiment will leave; on Saturday a regiment from Hamilton, and on Monday next a regiment raised in Geneva. Elmira, Syracuse and Geneva have already sent off one regiment each under the new call; the first-named place, where the One Hundred and Forty-first leaves to morrow, will have sent off more than her full quota of men under both the last calls of the President.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The departure of so many troops, and in such rapid succession from this State must necessarily keep Gen. ARTHUR and his aids constantly busy. He however, is equal to the emergency, and any requisition made upon him is at once supplied, no unnecessary delay occurring in a single instance. The annexed letter, addressed by Gen. ARTHUR to the different regimental Quartermasters throughout the State, speaks for itself:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1862.

Lieutenant —— Quartermaster —— Reg't. N. Y.

SIR: I have been advised by the Adjutant-General that, in many cases, regimental Quartermasters have refused to provide quarters and subsistence for unattached companies raised in the several Districts.

You are hereby instructed to provide quarters and subsistence for all companies arriving at depot, whether such companies are intended for new regiments, or old regiments in the field.

You will also, in cases where no other Quartermaster has been appointed in the District for this purpose, make requisition for supplies for such companies, and issue them in accordance with the instructions given in the circular herewith sent to you.

In making such requisitions, you will advise me particularly whether the supplies required are intended for a new regiment expected to be fully recruited, or for unattached companies. I am, sir,

Very respectfully, your obd't servant,
C. A. ARTHUR, Q. M. Gen'l.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT COUNTERMANDED.

The Fifty-third Regiment, Col. BUCKINGHAM, which has been under marching orders for some time past did not leave yesterday as was expected. The Governor hearing that the regiment was not so full as it ought to be, ordered Gen. VAN VECHTEN to inspect it, with instructions that if it did not number over 900 men to rescind the marching orders. On inspection it was found that the Fifty-third did not number 400 men, so the order for transportation was countermanded, and the men still remain in the City.

THE SACKETT'S HARBOR REGIMENT.

Col. R. B. BIDDLECOM, who has been raising a regiment at Sackett's Harbor, telegraphed on to Gen. ARTHUR yesterday, stating that he had 2,050 men in his regiment—more than a thousand over the maximum number—and wishes to know what he is to do with them. There is enough for two regiments, and such energy and patriotism reflects great credit on Col. BIDDLECOM and the patriotic people of Sackett's Harbor.

THE DOCTORS' DIFFICULTY ARRANGED.

The antagonism which has for some time existed between the State and United States medical officers appointed to inspect recruits, a full account whereof was published in the TIMES of yesterday, has been temporarily accommodated, and enlisted men can now depend on obtaining certificates entitling them to the State bounty of $50 immediately after they are sworn in. The matter was arranged between Dr. THOMSON and Col. REEVE. Dr. THOMSON notified the Colonel that he declined inspecting recruits before they had passed the United States doctors, in obedience to express instructions from the Governor. Col. REEVE, willing to concede a point, in his anxiety to remove the embargo laid upon enlistments, thereupon rescinded his order of yesterday conditionally on the subject being referred to Albany. He himself wrote to the Governor, explaining the causes which have led to the differences between the United States doctors and Dr. THOMSON, and urging him to remedy the evil as it exists. So affairs stand until the Governor is heard from. In the meantime, recruits, instead of being sworn in before they know whether they can get the State bounty or not, are now only passed by Dr. MOTT, or one of his assistants, and then sent to Dr. THOMSON, when, if they are rejected, no harm is done them, and, if accepted, they can come in and take the oath from Capt. LARNED. The objections to this arrangement are that it is needlessly complicated and tedious, and that the business of recruiting is retarded by it. A few words from Gov. MORGAN will, however, soon set things right, and it is to be hoped those words will be written as soon as possible.

THE ENROLLMENT.

Judge Advocate Gen. ANTHON, spite

late of the Third New York, and the Major, have also been added to the staff of Gen. Banks. Large bounties are said, including both the city and State appropriations, besides private inducements outside with the "Red Rovers." Their headquarters are at 660 Broadway, Mozart Hall.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL WAR COMMITTEE.

This committee met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby directed to draw his check in favor of Hon. Charles F. Dany, Treasurer of the Corcoran Committee, for all moneys in his hands which were specially subscribed to the Corcoran Legion.

Resolved, That of the funds in the hands of the Committee, $3,000 be reserved for future demands, and that the balance be appropriated, so far as will go, or may be required, to the payment of a bounty of $50 to each resident of this City who will enlist in the Corcoran Legion or any other regiment recruiting in this City within the next ten days; and that the money be paid in regular order, as the vouchers of enlistments are furnished to the Treasurer, so long as there may be money on hand.

The meeting then adjourned.

PATRIOTIC MEETING OF I. O. OF O. F.'S.—A BOUNTY OFFERED TO RECRUITS.

At a regular meeting of St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 304, I. O. of O. F., held at their Rooms, corner Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, the following patriotic resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Lodge set apart and pay the sum of $50 each to those now members of this Lodge who shall hereafter volunteer their services as soldiers to the Government during the continuance of the present war for the preservation of this Union; and that during the period of such service his quarterly dues shall be remitted, without prejudice to his claims, and his family, if any, be entitled to draw $2 per week from the funds of the Lodge.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to have the above resolution printed and transmitted to the several Lodges of this State.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE NEW-YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARDS.

The following letter has been received from Gen. Halleck by W. H. Aspinwall, Esq., of this City which establishes conclusively there was no want of patriotism in the gallant National Guards of the Empire State:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.

W. H. Aspinwall, New-York:

When I last saw you you volunteered to request one or more of the New-York three months' regiments to remain in service for an additional term. The same proposition was directed to be made to the other regiments, and as they went home at the end of their enlistment it was presumed that they had declined to remain. I now learn that an order had been previously issued without the knowledge of the Secretary of War or of myself to send these troops back to New-York at the end of their enlistment. When I telegraphed the New-York Committee, I supposed the regiments had while here declined to remain, but on their arriving in New-York, had offered to return. In this I was in error, and my telegram was calculated to do them injustice. Please explain this to them. (Signed,)

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

THE EXCELSIORS IN ACTION.

The Hartford *Post* says: Sickles' Brigade was with Hooker's Division in all the recent battles. It was commanded by Col. Nelson Taylor, of the Third Excelsior Regiment, who conducted himself with such bearing during the engagement as to gain high compliment from his fellow officers. Gen. Sickles is recruiting in New-York.

THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. Y. V.

Lieut. George Bishop, belonging to the Seventy-eighth Regiment, Col. Ullman, attached to Gen. Banks' Division, is now in this City recruiting to fill up the depleted ranks of the regiment. The headquarters are at Devrom tent, in the Park, where Lieut. Bishop can be seen daily.

THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.

The gallant "Sixth," of Massachusetts, that first drew the bullets from rebel guns at the City of Baltimore, is on its way again to the seat of war. They carry the same old flag, which bears the marks of Maryland's hospitality in its folds, and which merits the heartiest cheering as to-day it is carried by the Bay State column, which now, as then, still goes "marching on." It is the intention of our authorities to give the Sixth a fitting welcome. It is expected that it will land at the foot of Twenty-seventh-street, North River, at about 7 o'clock this morning. At 9 the line of march will be formed, and the men will be taken to the Park Barracks, where they will procure breakfast and rations. While the men are procuring refreshments, the officers will be entertained at the Astor House. The Sons of Massachusetts are requested to meet on the Twenty-seventh-street Pier at an early hour, in order to give the gallant Sixth a fitting welcome, and to receive badges so as to enable them to march down Broadway as an escort to the regiment.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

The misunderstanding between Dr. Thomson and the United States officers has in no wise affected recruiting, though it has retarded the progress of mustering the men into the service of the United States. The medical inspectors had fully as many men to examine as on any previous day, and judging from the reports of the recruiting officers, there is no reason to doubt there will be any diminution in the numbers for some time to come.

INTERMENTS OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS AT NEW YORK.

The following is a list of interments of United States volunteers, who have died at the various hospitals in and near this City, during the fortnight ending Sept. 6. We obtain it from Mr. A. J. Case, the Government undertaker, whose place of business is at No. 397 Grand-street.

Aug. 24—Johnson Harmon, Co. I, 93d Penn., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 24—Henry Blunt, Co. E, 50th N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 25—Jerrance Roddy, Co. D, 2d Vt., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 25—Quincy F. Thurston, Co. D, 2d Vt., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 26—Pat. Walters, Co. C, 3d N. H., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 26—James E. Wilson, Co. C, 8th Ill. Cavalry, interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 26—Wm. Morris, Co. H, 62d Ohio, interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 26—Lawrence Wrankle, Co. G, 100th N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 26—Sherman H. Warner, Co. E, 16th N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 26—John Murphy, Co E, 81st N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 27—Sergt. Chas. Haskins, Co. G, 14th U. S. Infantry, interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 27—Andrew Miller, Co. G, 1st Excel., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 27—Webster Wardell, Co. F, 7th Mass., sent home.

Aug. 27—S. H. Simon, Co. H, 62d N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 28—John A. Zeigler, Co. G, 2d Penn. Reserve, interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 28—D. W. Rouse, Co. C, 83d Penn., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 28—Corp. Andrew G. Bebout, Co. G., 62d Ohio, interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 28—Martin L. Clark, or Brown, Co. D, 50th N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 29—W. H. Garrison, Co. E, 69th Penn., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 29—S. H. Betts, Co. D, 11th Me., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 30—Corp. J. J. McCullough, Co. C, 4th Penn. Cavalry, sent to Pennsylvania.

Aug. 30—William G. Crow, Co. E, 85th Penn., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 30—Wm. B. Barley, Co. D, 32d Mass., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 30—Daniel McElroy, Co. A, 55th N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 31—Murty W. Kavanagh, Co. A, 1st N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 31—David N. Searle, Co. H, 19th Vt., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 31—Noah K. Rugg, Co. A, 20th Ind., interred in Cypress Hills.

Aug. 31—Wm. S. Crawford, Co. D, 5th N. H., sent to New-Hampshire.

Sept. 1—Goulelb Stanch, interred in Cypress Hills.

Sept. 1—Chr. Forster, Co. F, 93d Penn., interred in Cypress Hills.

Sept. 1—Jonathan Gallonan, Co. F, 88th N. Y., interred in Cypress Hills.

Sept. 2—M. G. Moran, 3d Penn. Cavalry, interred in Cypress Hills.

Sept. 2—Edward May, Co. M, 3d Penn. Cavalry, interred in Cypress Hills.

Sept. 2—James B. Gordon, Co. I, 2d Excelsior, interred in Cypress Hills.

Sept. 4—James A. Fairman, Co. F, 62d Penn., interred in Cypress Hills.

Sept. 4—Sylvester Robinson, Co H, 3d Vt., interred in Cypress Hills.

Sept. 4—George M. Allen, Co. D, 2d R. I., interred in Cypress Hills.

Sept. 5—H. Eckert, Co. E, 53d Penn., interred in Cypress Hills.

Sept. 5—John K. York, Co. H, 4th Me., interred in Cypress Hills.

Sept. 5—Edward N. Marsh, Co. A, 5th Vt., interred in Cypress Hills.

Sept. 6—Lewis H. Evans, Co. A, 62d O., interred in Cypress Hills.

Sept. 6—John Haggerty, Co. G, 9th Mass., sent to Boston.

Gen. Corcoran's Brigade.

REGIMENTS READY FOR THE FIELD—RECRUITING, ETC.

The headquarters of Gen. Corcoran, at the Astor House, present daily a busy appearance. Officers are constantly coming and going with dispatches, reports, &c., so that the General and his Secretaries are kept constantly engaged. Two regiments, which are to be attached to this brigade, are already full, and the others are rapidly filling up. If Gen. Halleck desires it, Gen. Corcoran will at once take the field, and enter into active service, as he most earnestly desires, with the two completed regiments, and Col. McDermott's, which is nearful full. The General and his officers are extremely anxious to be placed in Gen. Hunter's Division. The following are the regiments that will be attached to Gen. Corcoran's Brigade:

One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. Hannan, is now ready for the field, and is under orders to move from Philadelphia, where it is at present quartered.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth New-York, Col. Wm. Allen commanding, now encamped on Staten Island. As soon as the men have received their pay, the payrolls having been sent to headquarters for that purpose, the regiment will be ready to march, as it has its full complement of men. This corps was raised under promise to the men that it should be attached to "Corcoran's Irish Legion."

The Albany regiment, Col. Bryant, is progressing rapidly with the enlistment of men, recruiting stations having been all along the river towns in this State, and will no doubt, in a short time, have the maximum number in the ranks.

The Buffalo regiment, Col. McMahon, has over 600 men enrolled, and will, before long, be in readiness to march. At present the Quartermaster is busy in uniforming and equipping the men.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. S. M., Col. Murphy, which has just returned from three months' service, has volunteered for the war. The ranks are quickly being filled up, and will, as soon as the men have received their three months' pay, be in readiness to receive their marching orders.

Col. McDermott's Regiment, now stationed on Staten Island, has now over seven hundred men enrolled, and daily accessions are being made to the ranks. All of the men are uniformed and equipped, and are in a sufficiently proficient state to be moved.

The Phœnix Regiment, Corcoran Zouaves, commanded by Col. Burke, will also be attached to this Brigade. It was originally intended to be raised for the Spinola Brigade, but men prefer going with Gen. Corcoran. Col. Couch's Regiment will be placed in Spinola's Brigade in its stead.

LAW REPORTS.

The Mariposa Claim—John C. Fremont and His Income.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

John S. Giles vs. *A. A. Selover, John C. Fremont and Bradford Jones.*—On the 2d of September, (as before mentioned in the Times) Justice Leonard granted an order in this case that the defendant, Gen. John C. Fremont, appear and submit to an examination concerning his property, returnable the 4th inst.

On the return day, Gen. Fremont's counsel appeared, and on his motion the Court directed that the proceeding be adjourned until the 9th inst., on Gen. Fremont's giving a stipulation for that day.

Now, on the adjourned day, plaintiff's counsel, on having Gen. Fremont called, and on his failure to appear, moved the Court for an order to show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him.

In opposition to such motion, Gen. Fremont's counsel read an affidavit made by himself, that Gen. Fremont had no means except a portion of the income from the Mariposa claim, in California; that he, counsel, had offered plaintiff's counsel an opportunity to examine Gen. Fremont privately, at his office, which had not been done; that Mr. Fremont was a Major-General in the United States service, &c., and exempt, as such, from arrest on civil process.

After argument of counsel, however, the Court granted an order to show cause why an attachment should not issue, returnable the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., when the order will be disposed of.

W. Gleason for motion; Coles Morris opposed.

The Writ of Habeas Corpus—A Colonel Brought up for Contempt in Disobeying it.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

In re Peter P. Trophagan vs. *Col. Loomis.*—On the 3d inst. a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, commanding Col. Loomis, Commandant at Governor's Island, to produce the body of Richard P. Traphagan, a recruit, at Chambers of the Supreme Court on the 4th inst., in the forenoon of that day. Col. Loomis failed to make any return to the writ, and the prisoner was not produced.

The petitioner, Peter P. Traphagan, father of the prisoner, then repaired to Governor's Island, where he was told by Col. Loomis, as alleged, that his son had just that moment, or but a few moments before, been sent away to Washington.

Upon affidavits setting forth these facts, an attachment was issued to the Sheriff, commanding him to produce the Colonel in Court on the 9th inst., so that he might be punished for contempt in disobeying the writ.

Yesterday being the return day of the attachment, the Sheriff came into Court having Col. Loomis in his custody. Counsel for the Colonel then stated to the Court, in answer to a question of Justice Leonard, that the writ was not intentionally disobeyed; that it was placed in a desk, and had escaped the Colonel's memory. The writ, and a return thereto, were then submitted, but the Court remarked that they could not be received until the recruit, who had been sent to Washington, was produced in Court. Col. Loomis then stated that he had sent to Washington for the prisoner, and would be able to produce him in Court on Thursday next. The hearing upon the attachment was thereupon adjourned until Thursday, at 10 A. M., Col. Loomis, in the meantime, giving bail for his appearance on that day. From the petition in the case it appears that the prisoner in question is a lad about fifteen years of age, and that he was induced to enlist in the Ninety-fifth New-York Volunteers, some time since; that the petitioner, upon learning the fact, visited Maj. Pye, of the regiment, and informed him that his son was not yet fifteen years of age, and forbid his being taken out of the City. The petitioner further states that the Major remarked that the lad should not be taken under those circumstances; but that on the 31st of August last, while he was absent from the City, his son was arrested by the Police and sent to Governor's Island, and thence to Washington as stated.

A. H. Reavy for petitioner.

The Appointment of Receivers—On Whom Notice of Motion Should be Served.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Daly.

Louisa Morgan, Executrix, vs. *William Young.*—The plaintiff having obtained judgment against the defendant, and on return of execution, supplementary proceedings having been had and concluded, at which Hill, Courtney & Monell appeared as defendant's Attorneys, the plaintiff's Attorneys served an eight-day notice upon defendant's Attorneys to show cause on the 8th inst. why a receiver should not be appointed. The attorneys upon whom the same was served, and who had appeared on the supplementary proceedings as defendant's Attorneys, returned the notice, after the lapse of six days, saying they were not authorized to appear for the defendant in the proceedings, and that the defendant was the party to be served with such notice.

On the return day plaintiff applied for the appointment of a receiver, which was opposed by Hill, Courtney & Monell, on the ground that due notice of the motion had not been served. Defendant's counsel cited the case of Kemp *vs.* Harding, 4 Howard's Practice Reports, 179, sustaining the practice that the judgment debtor must be served personally with notice of such proceedings. The Court decided that it was the better practice to serve defendant personally, and, therefore, granted defendant a new order to show cause to be so served.

Man & Parsons for the motion; Hill, Courtney & Monell opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Mary Toner vs. *James Toner.*—Reference ordered to take proof as to the defendant's means of paying alimony, and also as to plaintiff's circumstances, and report the evidence to the Court, with his opinion thereon.

In the Matter of the Petition of Caroline F. McIlvaine—Petitioner may have a reference, to state the account of the guardian, &c.

John Jay, Receiver vs. *Wm. H. DeGroot.*—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Sept. 9, 1862.

$11,000 U.S. 6s, '81. Reg.	99¼	22,000 C. & T. S. F. B's	96½
11,000 U. S. 6s. '81. Cou.	99¾	8,000 do	96¾
34,000 do	99⅝	4,000 do	97
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W. L. yearly	97	1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M.	112
4,000 U. S. 6s, '68. Reg.	90¼	11,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 1M	95
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	88	5,000 do	94¼
15,000 Tr. 7 3.10 ₱ cent. Notes	103	150,000 Amer. Gold	119¼
4,000 do	ind. 101¾	5,000 do	119
1,000 do	102⅞	110 Pacific Mail S. Co.	110½
40,000 U.S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	98¼	100 Hudson River R.	50¾
5,000 Ohio 5s '65	98	50 do	51¼
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	48¼	50 do	51½
1,000 do	48¾	500 N. Y. Cen. R.	93½
1,000 do	48¾	8 do	93¼
7,000 do	48¾	450 Erie Railway	37½
2,000 Va. State 6s	56	150 do	37⅝
2,000 N. C. St. 6s	64¾	350 Erie R. Pref	68¼
6,000 do	65	100 do	68⅝
8,000 Mo. St. 6s	46¼	100 do	68¾
5,000 do	46¾	100 Harlem R.	16
1,000 Cal. St. 7s	100	100 Reading Railroad	58½
1,000 C. & N. W. as. b.	51	450 Mich. Cen. R.	67¾
500 do	50½	100 do	67⅞
3,000 E. R. R. 3d M. be'83	101¾	100 do	b30 68
4,000 Erie R. 4th m. b.	94½	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	32
2,000 Erie R. 5th m. b.	88½	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	62¾
3,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st m.	90	400 do	62½
		50 Panama Railroad	139¾
		50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62¼
		8 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	122
		200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	24¾
		400 do	b30 24¾
		200 Clev. & Tol. R.	53¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Con.	88¾	10,000 Am. Gold	118¾
22,000 U. S. 6s '68. Con.	96¾	43,000 do	118¾
7,000 Tres. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	102⅞	50 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	110¾
1,000 do	103	15 do	111
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	98¼	50 N. Y. Cen. R.	94
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	49	150 do	93⅞
3,000 Mo. State 6s	46¾	450 do	93¾
16,000 E. R. 4th m. b.	94¾	50 Erie Railroad	37⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	105	100 Har. R. Pref	39¾
5,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 1M.	95	100 Mich. Cen. R.	b30 68¼
5,000 do	94¾	100 do	68¼
3,000 do	94¾	50 do	68½
2,000 Pitts. F. W. & C. 2M.	80	100 M. S. & N. I. G. Stk.	62¾
1,000 Mich. S. S. F. B.	102¾	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	62⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	102⅜	20 Panama R.	140½
5 Park Bank	107	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	s10 53¾
400 Erie Railroad Pref.	68¾	150 Chic. & R. I. R.	67¾
		61 Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. R.	95

TUESDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

The course of the Money market is steady, and the Stock Exchange firm under present suspense in military affairs. There appears to be some increase of confidence in the movements of the National Army, since McClellan and Burnside are reported to have taken the field in Maryland. The very large business, at increased rates, over the New-York roads, also adds to the strength of the Share market. Central and Erie are both higher to-day, and in good demand, and the Western Roads sympathize to some extent in the advance. Contrary to the usual course of late, the Street dealings between the sessions of the Board, to-day, were rather better than at the Board. There were fewer adverse rumors from the seat of war, besides which some of the Stocks actively dealt in are not over-abundant for cash delivery. At the afternoon Board the market left off firm, though not in all instances at the extreme prices of the day. The Government Stocks hold on remarkably steady under the threats of rebel invasion of the Free States, and the price of Gold went down ¼@¾ ₱ cent., closing at 118¾, while Exchange on London was done at 130½ ₱ cent. Late in the day the following prices were reported:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	93¾	93¾	Hudson	51¾	51⅞
Erie	37¾	38¾	Pacific	110½	111
Erie Preferred	68¾	68¾	Panama	138½	140½
Rock Island	67¾	67¾	Missouris	45¾	46
Galena	71½	71½	Tennessees	48½	49
Mich. Central	67¾	68¼	U. S. 6s, 1874	88¾	88¾
Mich. Southern	31¾	31¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	99¾	99¾
Mich. Guaranteed	62¾	62¾	U.S. Notes, C. H.	108¼	108¼
Illinois Cen	62½	62½	Treas. 7.30 ₱ cts.	103	102⅞
Toledo	53¾	53¾	Bills on Lond'n.	131	130½
Reading	58¼	58¾	Gold	119	118¾

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Phœnix	100	Bank of the Republic	91
Tradesmen's	100	Bank of North Amer	92
Dry-Dock	100	Hanover	76
National	93	Metropolitan	98
Commerce	99½	Shoe and Leather	88
American Exchange	99¾	Park	107

The Railway mortgages show a considerable improvement to-day, and most of the New-York and Western descriptions are in good demand:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	M. S. & N. I. s.f. 7 ₱ c.	102½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Real Es.	100	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	100¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscr.	100	T. H. & Alt. seconds	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts	69
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	111	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass.	51
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	112	Chi. & N. W. seconds	23½
Erie firsts, '58	112	Chi. & N. W. Int Bds.	80
Erie seconds, '64	108	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	39
Erie thirds, '83	101¼	Del. Lack & W. firsts	107
Erie fourths, '88	94¼	Tol. & Wab. firsts	90¾
Erie fifths, '88	88	Tol. & Wab. seconds	70¼
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1s, '77	90	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts.	96
Hudson firsts, '69	103½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	103⅛
Hudson seconds, s.f., '85, '07	103	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ex	104½
Hudson thirds, '75	95	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104
Hudson Converts., '67	90	Chi. & R. I. firsts	104½
Harlem thirds, '68	85	Clev. & Tol. s.f.	97
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., '69-72	104¾	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	112
Mich. C., n. f. 8 ₱ c., '82	111½	N. Jersey Cen. seconds	108
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2ds	88¾	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 1sts.	94½

The Exports of Domestic Produce improve again this week, and show a large gain on the corresponding week last season. The succeeding return (next Tuesday,) will probably embrace 500 or 1,000 bales of Cotton. The *Persia*, to morrow, takes about 500 bales. The auction sale of 1,500 bales of Sea Island Cotton, captured on British steamship *Memphis* several weeks ago is to take place on Friday of this week. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Sept. 9 and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Total for the week	$2,173,160	$2,633,851	$2,820,373
Previously reported	60,456,915	86,696,978	91,827,308
Since January 1	$62,630,375	$88,730,829	$94,647,681

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR AUGUST.

	August, 1862.	August, 1861.
Illinois Central	$334,946	$268,962
Galena and Chicago	121,198	150 358
Cleveland and Toledo	79,655	60,928
Chicago and Rock Island	109,216	119,395
Michigan Southern	226,819	178,772
Michigan Central	216,624	144,981
Hudson River	193,442	135,298
Toledo and Wabash	168,218	137,222
St. Louis, Alton & Chicago	102,763	103,189
Chicago and Northwestern	68,262	60,426
Harlem	103,222	91,958

The September business over the Illinois Central promises the largest result ever recorded for this month, and a gain of more than $100,000 on the corresponding month last season. Informal reports by telegraph of the first week on the Michigan Southern and Rock Island, are also very encouraging. The New-York Central will probably approach very near to one million of dollars for this month, and as much, if not more, in October. The Erie earnings will be in relative proportion. The two Roads, and the Canal, have the monopoly of nearly the entire Western business, owing to the War excitement in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $1,466,507 06, including $131,000 for Customs; Payments, $848,660 71; Balance, $9,631,641 15.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Sept. 1.	Loans. Sept. 8.	Specie. Sept. 1.	Specie. Sept. 8.
Philadelphia	$4,072,000	$4,180,000	$866,000	$859,000
North America	4,123,491	4,305,886	862,283	881,780
Farmers & Mech.	5,323,264	5,400,982	1,097,385	1,087,535
Commercial	1,887,000	1,903,000	253,000	253,000
Mechanics'	2,124,000	2,111,000	224,500	224,100
N. Liberties	1,952,000	2,028,000	324,000	341,000
Southwark	1,166,809	1,133,284	205,024	204,881
Kensington	908,739	943,478	137,572	137,530
Penn Township	1,067,333	1,108,654	174,225	174,178
Western	1,972,064	1,936,156	389,970	386,995
Man. & Mech.	1,613,636	1,656,665	145,785	148,630
Commerce	623,616	630,921	168,910	165,755
Girard	2,386,846	2,430,483	369,154	372,464
Tradesmen's	753,773	776,556	129,674	129,887
Consolidation	903,358	919,752	114,132	112,643
City	940,922	966,058	124,946	124,924
Commonwealth	573,700	604,005	76,600	76,585
Corn Exchange	767,000	779,000	100,000	100,000
Union	715,000	758,000	69,000	68,080
Total	33,899,351	34,631,350	5,543,160	5,546,857

Banks.	Deposits. Sept. 1.	Deposits. Sept. 8.	Circulation. Sept. 1.	Circulation. Sept. 8.
Philadelphia	$2,566,000	$2,730,000	$361,000	$376000
North America	2,694,942	2,791,673	578,812	572,522
Farmers & Mech	4,934,207	4,931,035	193,065	185,170
Commercial	1,168,000	1,236,000	416,000	425,000
Mechanics'	1,166,000	1,258,000	350,405	367,210
N. Liberties	1,503,000	1,495,000	126,000	130,000
Southwark	1,146,288	1,138,392	62,550	60,450
Kensington	866,231	1,005,830	307,009	310,662
Penn Township	876,289	881,024	209,786	212,828
Western	1,765,673	1,698,036	171,510	188,670
Man. & Mech	870,985	886,240	334,626	349,965
Commerce	592,870	583,720	89,380	88,595
Girard	1,566,281	1,615,115	389,706	404,747
Tradesmen's	606,357	636,105	171,695	174,630
Consolidation	434,065	458,468	300,306	306,868
City	564,453	541,261	256,020	263,950
Commonwealth	290,145	289,225	280,015	281,758
Corn Exchange	544,000	553,000	215,000	214,000
Union	332,000	364,000	259,000	265,000
Total	24,597,596	25,062,171	5,071,855	5,192,935

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Sept. 1.	Sept. 8.	
Capital Stock	$11,716,755	$11,716,755	
Loans	33,399,351	34,631,350	Inc. 731,999
Specie	5,543,160	5,546,157	Inc. 7,697
Due from other Bks.	5,328,079	5,139,978	Dec. 188,101
Due to other Bks.	6,518,107	6,632,905	Inc. 114,798
Deposits	24,597,596	25,062,171	Inc. 464,575
Circulation	5,071,855	5,192,935	Inc. 121,080

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad for the month of August were as follows: 1861, $91,958 31; 1862, $103,222 54. Increase $11,264 35.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 175 bbls. Asnes, 11,372 bbls. Flour, 544 bags Corn Meal, 239,662 bushels Wheat, 126,088 bushels Corn, 7,543 bushels Rye, 52,647 bushels Oats, 3,109 pkgs. Provisions, and 476 bbls. Whiskv.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls, in lots, at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 12½@$7 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in request at steady prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been more sought after, and 3,800 bags have been disposed of on private terms, ₱ lb. The markets for Rio during the week, Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son notice thus: "We are withouts ny sales of Rio to report since the date of our last. A public sale of 4,000 bags Rio, per *Donna Anna*, and 2,650 bags Santos, per *Anna Laurie*, is advertised for the 13th inst. Quotations must now be considered entirely nominal. Java closes at 26½c.@27c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; and Rio at 21½c.@23c., ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot is in good request at 24¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Are in moderate demand at somewhat firmer rates.

COTTON—Holders are now very firm, and refuse to sell under 57c.@58c., and in some instances ask even 60c., for Middlings, ₱ lb. The demand is fair, and the market quite unsettled. The day's sales add up 2,560 bales, within our quoted range of 57c.@58c. for Middling ₱ lb.

DRY GOODS—The most remarkable features in the market, this week, are the rapid rise in prices of domestic Cotton Goods, equal to from 6.@12½ ₱ cent., and the refusal of the leading commission jobbing houses to sell, except for cash. The demand is active, especially for Prints, ranging from 15c.@17c.; heavy Sheetings and Shirtings command 26c.; and Drills at 30c., cash, ₱ yard. The market closes to-day quite buoyantly, the tendency of prices being still upward, in view of the rapid rise in the raw material. A miscellaneous auction sale, mostly of Shawls, occurred to-day, and resulted very satisfactorily, the really desirable goods bringing more than they were quoted in private trade, and being, in several instances, duplicated.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less plenty to-day, and is in good request for shipment and home use, especially the former, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 18,215 bbls., including Superfine State, at $5 @$5 20; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 30 @$5 60; chiefly at $5 35@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5@$5 15; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 30@$6 30; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@ $5 80, chiefly at $5 70@$5 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 20
Extra State	5 30	@ 5 60
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 30	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	5 60	@ 6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 6 80

Southern flour continues in request at buoyant prices; sales 1,600 bbls., at $5 35@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand at rising rates; sales 1,300 bbls. extra, at $5 30@$6 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable at $3 10@$4 40 for fine, and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey and $3 75 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty and depressed to-day, prices having again declined, in view of the extreme firmness in freights, which tends to impede export operations. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 213,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 50; White Western, $1 35@$1 43; Amber Western, at $1 30@$1 32; Red Western (Winter) at $1 26@$1 30; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 20@$1 22; Milwaukee Club, $1 12@$1 19; Chicago Spring, at $1 09 @$1 17; White Kentucky at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Prime is scarce. Sales since our last 112,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 59c.@60c., chiefly at 59c., for shipping Mixed Western; 55c.@58c. for Eastern do.; 42c. @54c. for unsound do., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair request, at 77c.@85c. ₱ bushel. Oats are plenty and depressed, including Canada at 52c.@ 54c.; Western, at 50c.@54c.; and State at 54c.@ 55c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive and nominal.

HEMP—Manilla has been in fair request, chiefly at 7c. ₱ lb.

We are indebted to Mr. Edward Bill for the annexed statistics of the annual export of Breadstuffs for a series of sixteen years, ending Sept. 1, 1862:

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1861, to Sept. 1, 1862:

From	To Date.	Flour, Barrels.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.
New-York	Sept. 1, 1862	1,883,134	21,268,961	12,635,762
New-Orleans	Sept. 1, 1862			
Philadelphia	Sept. 1, 1862

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers can regularly receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ROSA GREGORIO—GERALDINE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE RED GNOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—CLAUDE MARCEL.

NIXON'S PALACE OF MUSIC—NIXON'S FETE CHAMPETRE.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—'CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The accounts of the position and numbers of the rebels in Maryland are still conflicting—so much so that the contradictions can hardly be reconciled, except under the supposition that the several divisions of the rebels have gone in different directions. We are assured on the one hand that JACKSON is on his way with a heavy force to Gettysburgh, Penn., so as to be within striking distance of Chambersburgh and York, while on the other hand it is asserted that he has marched to Westminster, and will move on Baltimore in that direction. The *National Intelligencer*, of yesterday morning, states that the rebels in great force occupied the western bank of Seneca Creek, from its mouth at the Potomac, twenty-two miles above Washington, to Middlebrook Mills—a line some ten miles in extent. We find very little in the Baltimore papers which throws light on the rebel movements. With regard to the position of our own troops, who, under Gen. MCCLELLAN, are following up the rebels, we have no information, except that they are moving rapidly forward in large force and confident spirits. A short time will probably develop the whereabouts of both armies and enable us to better understand the position of affairs.

A fight of some moment took place at Poolesville on Monday afternoon, between a rebel regiment of cavalry and the Third Indiana and a portion of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, in which the rebel forces were defeated and put to rout, leaving several dead on the field. The enemy were supported by one piece of artillery, while our forces had two.

In view of the invasion of Maryland, Gov. BRADFORD has issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens to enroll themselves at once in military organizations. In Baltimore the Governor especially calls upon the citizens to organize and complete the formation of the First Light Division of Volunteer Militia. He also urges the citizens of the counties to form cavalry companies, as better adapted than any other to the present emergency.

An important announcement will be found in our letter from Port Royal this morning. Simultaneous with the return of Gen. HUNTER from the department, we receive the assurance that his policy with regard to the negroes has been adopted by the President; that five negro regiments are to be raised, armed and uniformed for the service of the United States, and that 50,000 in addition are to be enrolled, to be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, nominally as laborers, but organized into companies, and uniformed. The exact time of commencing the work of enlisting the colored recruits our correspondent is not able to state, but it is expected to be soon. Gen. SAXTON is to visit Washington by the next steamer, for consultation with the President on the subject.

We learn, by way of Louisville, that on Thursday last, a foraging party of our troops, from Cumberland Gap, encountered a party of rebels seven miles distant, and defeated them after a sharp skirmish, in which we lost one killed and three wounded. The rebels suffered considerable loss, as they were exposed to a raking fire from a 32-pounder. We also have a rumor from Louisville that Gen. THOMAS S. CRITTENDEN has encountered and vanquished a portion of Gen. BRAGG'S force, near Gallatin, Tenn. Another rumor says that BRAGG'S entire forces are crossing the Cumberland River, with a view to the invasion of Northern Kentucky.

A report comes to us from Helena, Ark., that Gen. ROSECRANS had made an attack upon the rebels at Tupello, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, below Corinth, and had been decisively repulsed. The report probably comes from the rebels.

A party of guerrillas, on the 3d inst., captured the steamer *W. B. Terry* on the Tennessee River, while she was aground on the Duck Shoals. She had on board two Dahlgren howitzers.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Times* at Cairo still insists upon the truth of the report that Gen. BUELL has fought and won a great battle. The story, he says, was brought to Gen. Ross' headquarters, at Jackson, by a special messenger from Tuscumbia. "The messenger had seen the dispatches himself. Since then information has been received at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters, at Corinth, as I learn from parties direct from there, that Gen. BUELL has had heavy skirmishing with the enemy for some days; that he has been generally successful, and that he and his entire army were in excellent spirits, and apprehended no danger from the enemy. These circumstances would indicate that Gen. BUELL had had some opportunity of feeling the enemy."

The steamer *McClellan* arrived from Port Royal yesterday morning. Among her passengers is Major-Gen. HUNTER, who has been relieved of the command of the Department of the South at his own request. It is understood that he will at once be placed at the head of a corps in the field.

Parson BROWNLOW delivered a speech in Philadelphia, on Monday, in which he said that there was great probability that the rebels would be in that city by the close of September.

The savages in Minnesota are still active. Advices from Fort Ridgeley to the 4th inst. state that a small party of infantry and cavalry had been attacked by 250 Indians, eighteen miles from the post. The party held out until reinforced by Col. SIBLEY, when the Indians were driven off. Thirteen whites were killed and forty-seven wounded in this affair. The Indians are also threatening Fort Abercrombie.

GENERAL NEWS.

The organization known as the Constitutional Union Party held its State Convention at Troy yesterday, assembling at 1 o'clock P. M. Hon. B. D. NOXON, of Syracuse, was appointed temporary Chairman; and in a short speech set forth the objects of the organization—a change of rulers, in order to a more speedy ending of the war. Committees on Organization and Credentials were appointed, and the Convention took a recess until 3 o'clock. On reassembling a permanent organization was effected, and a Committee was appointed to consult with the Democratic Convention, to assemble at Albany to-day.

A collision occurred on the railroad between Philadelphia and Baltimore on Monday night, by which three soldiers were killed, and a hundred more or less injured. The occurrence appears to have been the result of either stupidity or carelessness.

The Stanton Legion, rank and file, were yesterday consolidated into one regiment—the One Hundred and Forty-fifth New-York. The officers of the second regiment will consist of those whose men have been necessarily taken to fill up the first regiment. During the afternoon the regiment was presented with a beautiful stand of colors, by JOHN T. WILSON, Esq., of this City. Col. ALLEN was also presented with a horse by the officers of the first regiment, and with a sword by members of his old command—the First Regiment New-York Volunteers.

A large part of the cargo of the prize steamer *Lodona* consists of French brandy. Four hundred casks have been taken out of the ship, and one hundred and fifty or two hundred yet remain. A number of cases in the hold of the ship it is supposed contain rifles, and there is little doubt of it.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice BARNARD, the order in Gen. FREMONT'S case was returnable, and after argument by counsel, the Court granted an order that Gen. FREMONT show cause why an attachment should not be issued against him.

The Stock market was firm yesterday, and the Railway shares and bonds higher. National securities steady. Gold fell off ¼@¾ ℔ cent., closing 118¾; Exchange on London, 130½ ℔ cent.

Cotton was in good request yesterday, at prices ranging from 57c.@58c. for Middlings—some holders of which were asking even 60c. ℔ lb. Flour was more sought after, and was firmer. Wheat and Corn were plenty, heavy and lower. Provisions were less active; Mess Pork was cheaper. Groceries were more freely dealt in, as were also Ingot Copper, Manila Hemp, Domestic Cotton Goods, East India Rice, and Kentucky Tobacco—the latter article at advanced rates. Iron, Lead, Spelter, Oils, Spices, Whalebone and Naval Stores were quiet. Whisky was quoted higher, having been less abundant and in fair demand. The freight engagements were restricted by the extreme firmness of shipowners.

Shall the Invading Rebels Escape?

The purpose of the rebels in invading Maryland continues to be discussed with interest and industry by all classes of our population. There is something to be gained by our military authorities in knowing the aim of the movement; but for that very reason the enemy will use his utmost exertions to conceal his design. Whatever the leading purpose of the rebels may be, there are a number of incidental advantages to be gained, whether they achieve their main object or not. For instance, they gain prestige in having transferred the war from their own soil to ours. They gain subsistence in the capture of commissary stores at the various Union posts they have occupied, and in foraging on the farmers wherever they march. If they fail, therefore, to take Baltimore, or Washington, or Harrisburgh, or Philadelphia, but retreat now to the south bank of the Potomac as expeditiously as they came, they will, nevertheless, have inflicted a burning disgrace on the Union cause. The fact will give us more humiliation and trouble in Europe than all our other reverses put together.

We need not go any further with our speculations as to what the rebels have invaded Maryland for. They have got enough already to pay them for coming; and our solace should be, not that they lose their chief prey—the possession of the National capital—but that they have lost an army in seeking a political prestige. No other result of the raid can compensate the country for the wound already inflicted. If the evacuation of Manassas was a reproach to our arms, and the evacuation of Corinth a victory for the rebels, the safe retirement of the invading rebel army from Maryland will be an aggravation of defeat and disaster almost sufficient to crush our confidence in the final triumph of the Right over the foul Wrong of the rebellion.

It is because the retreat of the rebel army *now* would be so remediless an insult and injury, that we are half inclined to suspect their policy will be to turn back. To invade Pennsylvania in force would be positive madness. An army large enough to force itself into Pennsylvania could not be subsisted in mass. It would find no large dépôts of provisions, and would have to scatter to obtain necessary food and forage. But to scatter would be ruin. To take and hold Baltimore would be impossible. An attempt to do so would end in its destruction—and that the rebels do not desire. Washington, indeed, would be a prize; and if there be any hope of taking it, we may be sure Washington is in danger.

But again, we know JEFF. DAVIS takes no extra-hazardous risks. His policy of war is Fabian. He plans and fights for European judgment. He only wants to bold his own. He says to Europe, "I would not have Washington if I could take it. Let the Washington Government only give us Southern independence." This language to France and England, after having thrown Washington into a panic by marching up to its front and rear, would be quite imposing and effective, and would not cost anything more than present expenditure. But to fight for Washington and *lose it*, would be a severe backset to the rebel cause. It is questionable, therefore, if JEFF. DAVIS will advise it. If the attempt is made, it will be owing, we think, to the imperious demands of the rebel army, intoxicated by the successes that have brought them so near to the National Capital.

Entertaining these views, if we could reach the ear of our military authorities at Washington, we would say, take no thought of the motives which brought the rebel enemy across the Potomac. *Only see to it that he never returns.* Seize the fords in his rear, fell trees in the roads, tear up rails, burn all the bridges, enfilade the highways and byways with artillery and riflemen. Let no brigade, no regiment, no company, no man, even, of the invading column, find a way back to the South. If the enemy can take Harrisburgh, let him; or Baltimore, let him. Only be sure that he is kept on the north side of the Potomac, and the loyal millions of the North, in a very few days, will *take him*, and with him all that his ruthless hands have seized. What we have always wanted heretofore has been the enemy in such position that he *must fight*, and fight where the loyal soldiers of the Union can meet him on equal terms, to decide the controversy between good government and wicked rebellion. Let us trust that the time has come for that sort of a battle, and that the wily foe is not again to slip through our fingers.

The Rebels and Their Use of Cavalry.

The rebels have of late succeeded in deriving from their cavalry, advantages similar to those we long derived from our gunboats. Wherever there was water enough to float one of our armed invincibles, it was sufficient to bring it upon the enemy's flank to secure his discomfiture or surrender. In like manner, the rebel cavalry where they approach a division of our forces in defensive position anywhere, select one wing or the other and charge, turning the flank of our whole force, throwing it into confusion, and forcing a defeat; or else they choose some exposed position in our flank and rear, and by a rapid raid, make themselves masters of it long before reinforcements can be sent.

All the recent successes of the rebels have been gained in this way; and mainly, to our shame be it told, by the body of about ten thousand Virginia farmers forming STUART'S Cavalry. These intrepid riders, who almost realize the Greek myth of the centaur, and are so fixed to their horse that the two animals seem to make but one, have very simple tactics: it is to dash on a position with the impetuosity of the whirlwind, seize it, and gallop off to a new field of operations. It was in this way that they made the complete detour of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army in front of Richmond, and flanked it all the way from Manassas to the Potomac. Having driven our troops back on the fortifications at Washington, they were at leisure for a ride elsewhere, and so started off for the Potomac crossings at and above Edwards' Ferry. Here they flank us again, and as we retire gain the town of Frederick, some fifteen miles from the Potomac, in Maryland. No sooner do their artillery and infantry, which follow behind, come up than they resign the position into their hands to hold, and are off on a new raid. The latest intelligence is that these audacious troopers have actually tapped Pennsylvania, having reached Gettysburgh, in that State. A repetition of the same flanking process will bring them to the banks of the Susquehanna; and what is to help it?

There is neither mystery nor magic in all this. The rebels early foresaw the immense importance of the cavalry arm of the service for offensive purposes, and accordingly devoted themselves to forming, equipping and training bold and powerful bodies of horsemen. And now having them, they can accomplish whatever ends this means is capable of accomplishing, just as, having the gunboats, we could derive from them all the advantages it was in the nature of gunboats to afford. We do not see any immediate means of preventing these raids of the rebel cavalry, or hindering them from achieving brilliant though temporary successes. They are of course but temporary, and are not designed for anything else. But what is mortifying in the matter is the reflection that, while the rebels were putting forth all their energies in creating this important branch of the military service, we should have been doing nothing toward providing ourselves with means to meet them on equal terms. We were assured by high military authorities that there would be no use for cavalry in Virginia; and in the recent calls by the Secretary of War for 600,000 men, incredible though it may seem, provision was not made for a single regiment of cavalry! It is not till STUART'S men are watering their horses in the streams of Pennsylvania that Mr. STANTON awakes, and calls for cavalry to the rescue.

The Part of Slaves in the War.

No one who studies in a philosophic light the scenes and acts of the great drama of civil war now witnessed in this country, can believe that the struggle will cease without affecting a vast, if not a total revolution in the relation previously existing between the white and black races in the South. But yet those who have with most prophetic confidence announced the early delivery of the blacks from bondage, are beginning to be surprised at the dead quiet on this subject that prevails in the South, and the apparent fearlessness with which the rebels rely on the loyalty and labor of their slaves, in the midst of social tumult and the unavoidable demoralization of war.

This is not in accordance with the theory of speculators on the American system of Slavery. It is not in harmony with events in the history of slaves themselves on American soil, who have on more than one occasion in the past shown the intensest love of freedom, a wonderful capacity for conspiracy, and a heroic fortitude and reticence when their well-laid plans miscarried, and they were brought to inquisition by their enraged masters.

It is well known that the Presidential canvass in 1856 sent an electric thrill through the slave population of the South. The universal outcry of Southern demagogues that the purpose of the Republican party, if they should elect FREMONT, was to set all the negroes free, did not fail to reach and convince the slaves themselves; and it was observed a long time after, that they were grown more surly, morose and insubordinate than ever before.

But war itself has come—our armies everywhere have penetrated the South—the negroes hail them with delight, it is said—we know that in thousands of cases the enfranchised helots bundle up their scanty wardrobes and start to the North in hasty flight; but there their zeal and enterprise appear to end. In the dark interior of the cotton region, where the rigor of Slavery is witnessed, and where its weakness is so palpable—one white man being left to guide the life and labor of hundreds, any one of whom may be his superior in strength—the slaves are docile and silent. They are as still as death, though it is impossible but that the roar of the raging strife reaches their ears, and that their intellects, dull as they are, are at work on the problem of their own condition as affected by the war. Yet there is no conspiracy, no revolt, no mutterings that make them uneasy, it would seem. They plow and plant at home, while their masters, burning with the spirit of crusaders, put a thousand miles behind them in their march to overrun a continent.

It is a curious fact, and not at all explained by the alleged Pro-Slavery sentiments of our Generals in the field. Thousands of the slaves dare to *run away* and reach our lines, although assured by their Southern masters that they will be taken by the Yankees and sold to Cuba. Thousands of them have reached our lines and been protected, and probably not a score, all told, were ever allowed by Union Generals to be taken back to Slavery. Most assuredly, there has been for twelve months past more light and hope for the slave than since the first day of his bondage in America. But, whereas, in the darkest days of his oppression, and with no hope of white aid, he could scheme, and work, and strike and die for his freedom, *now*, when two-thirds of the continent is in arms against his master, his energies are relaxed and he stands in bewildered inefficiency or delves meekly in the interest of his militant oppressors.

How is all this to be explained? Has the universal arming of the Southern white population—the marshaling of armies everywhere—the stunning sound of heavy artillery, so demoralizing to childish imaginations—and the reckless disregard of human life by those who follow war—has this accumulation of the enginery of destruction in the hands of Southern whites wholly crushed out the courage that the blacks are known to have possessed? We know no other explanation of their present inaction, when their own destiny is at stake, so reasonable as this. And the conclusion we would draw is this, that those who are so devoted to emancipation, as a high social, political and religious duty, can best carry out their benevolent designs by aiding to disarm and annihilate the rebel armies, through whose presence and power the chains of Slavery are so lightly riveted.

Destitution of Rebel Troops.

Correspondence from the vicinity of the rebel armies, and the reports of all those who visit their lines under flags of truce, concur in stating that "extreme destitution" prevails among them. The men are found with rags tied around their feet instead of shoes; they are seen eating ears of green corn, cob and all; they search for, pick up and eat the bits of hard bread that our own troops throw away; while for clothing and tents a set of vagabond gipsies would excel them.

All this sort of information is interesting, and it makes readable letters. We have had much that was similar heretofore, and it used to convey a certain degree of confidence to the country that the rebels were on their last legs, and might soon be expected to succumb from sheer exhaustion of nature. But such delusive hopes no longer fill our breasts when we read these stories. They have augured nothing in our favor heretofore, and we do not trust in them any more. We have found that a shoeless army marches fifty miles in forty-eight hours, and surprises the best-shod army that any country has ever turned out. We have seen the hungry rebel out-fight Union troops who have been fed to surfeit. And we have seen the tentless gipsy army from the South of the Rappahannock apply bonfires to the well-spread and water-tight canvas under which National soldiers delighted to slumber.

There is obviously an error in the calculations in regard to the non-efficiency of a "destitute army." We must account in some other way for the discrepancy that we witness. The reason of the matter is doubtless this: The leaders of the rebel armies move with celerity to accomplish military successes, and speed is incompatible with luxury in foot traveling. A soldier that marches fifty miles in forty-eight hours over stony roads, will have little leather to cover his feet at the end of his journey, and he will find it impossible to carry a new pair of shoes to put on when his march is over. In like manner, he will be unable to pack along food beyond what he will need to consume in his march. On the third day, green corn, dry bread, anything, will be palatable to the nearly famished man. As for tents to sleep under, what weary soldier would take time to pitch his canvas, even if his tardy quartermaster had brought it up, when it was so much easier to fall upon the uncanopied earth—*and sleep?*

The truth is, the rebel Generals strip their armies for a march, as a man strips to run a race. Their men are "destitute" when they reach our lines, because they cannot cumber themselves with supplies. They come to fight—not to eat. They march to a battle-field, not to a dress parade.

When shall our armies be found, for a like reason, "destitute" in presence of the enemy? When that time comes we shall know that our leaders have at last reached the fighting point, and learned the utter worthlessness of appearances in war, so that death is dealt to the enemy.

LOOK OUT FOR THE MERRIMAC No. 2.—Though the reports of the advent of the rebel *Merrimac No. 2* prove to have been premature, it is a dead certainty that we shall have her out one of these days. And when she comes the country may as well prepare to hear of some startling news. The announcement which the naval authorities kindly send us from Fortress Monroe, to the effect that they are "ready for her," is an assurance which has small value. We have not so much fear for the shipping in Hampton Roads—for that can be brought under protection of the guns of the Fortress or retired to shoal water. But there are several directions in which a vessel of the formidable character which the *Merrimac No. 2* is said to present, is capable of doing us infinite damage. Most of our iron-clads, which alone can pretend to encounter her, have been removed to the Potomac, and the whole Southern coast is clear for her to descend in a destroying avalanche on our blockading vessels. Instead of putting herself in the way of our *Monitors* and *Galenas*, she will probably go down in a raid of this kind—and looking along the line of what it is possible for her to do, we can scarcely see any limit to the damage which it is in her power to cause us. We hope our naval authorities are "ready" for this contingency.

Burning of the Golden Gate.

Ample time has elapsed since the burning at sea of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Golden Gate* yet we are without any satisfactory explanation of that terrible catastrophe. We know, generally, that the alarm of fire was sounded in broad day-light, during calm weather, while the vessel was steaming gaily along within three and a half miles of the shore. We are assured that the ship was amply provided with boats and life-preservers; that her fire apparatus was abundant and in good order; that her officers were cool and collected, exerting their best efforts for the rescue of their human charge from the impending peril;—and yet we find that about one hundred and seventy-five passengers perished, and only some seventy-five were saved! Among the rescued were only eight women, while twenty-six were lost, and of the children only nine were saved and twenty-one lost!

It seems almost incredible that these results can be truly stated,—but the evidence is conclusive. Under the circumstances, it is idle to tell us that the steamship company to whose vessels and agents the passengers per *Golden Gate* intrusted their lives, had provided effectively as was within their power, for the safety of their passengers. There was criminal carelessness or mismanagement somewhere. If it be not so, who will care to go to sea when a journey can possibly be avoided. If in calm weather, within three and a half miles of the land, a well appointed ship, which often carries more than a thousand passengers on a single trip, may burn up in half an hour's time, and—despite every reasonable precaution—one hundred and seventy-five of her passengers must necessarily be lost, and only seventy-five saved, the hazards of a sea voyage will be found by far too great for the mass of present ocean travelers. It is not true that there was occasion for any such fearful mortality. With proper precautions on the part of the Company and the steamer's officers, the per centage of loss of life by the burning of the *Golden Gate* should and would have been very small. Capt. PEARSON assures us that the pumps were in order, but we are told that *the flames burst out exactly where the donkey engines were located*, and that, therefore, the fire apparatus could not be worked. This simply proves that the donkey engines are not properly located. The greatest danger of fire is always in the neighborhood of the galleys and smoke-stack,—and that vicinity certainly is not the proper place in which to deposit the means of extinguishing the flames. The same policy which places a steering wheel aft, in order that it may be availed of when fire has cut off communication between the rudder and the forward steering-wheel, dictates a similarly safe location for the machinery which is to work the fire-engines.

Again, there were several hundred life-preservers on board; but these were stowed away where many of them could not be got at, and as to the remainder, while the passengers did not know where to find them, it seems to have been nobody's business to get them out and distribute them. So, too, in regard to the boats. The bursting out of the flames at the galley was the signal for a general panic, and there was nobody to take charge of the boats, see that they were lowered safely, and that each was made effective to the salvation of every being who could be trusted to it. A part of the boats appear to have burned at their tackles; others capsized, causing the swift death of those who had seized upon them, and still others got off with many less occupants than they were capable of rescuing from an awful fate. This could not have happened had the discipline of the ship been perfect, and each boat in charge of somebody whose duty it was, on the instant of an alarm, to spring to his post prepared to shoot down whoever should persist in robbing fifty persons of the means of safety, in the cowardly effort to secure his own worthless life. The great monopoly now controlling the California travel can afford to employ men enough, and the right kind of men, to admit of such thorough discipline as would make the loss or improper handling of a steamer's boats in time of peril, by fire alone, almost impossible. They are making quarterly dividends of 20 per cent. on a nominal capital, at least twice or three times as great as is required for their business. The finger of public scorn should point unmistakeably and unrelentingly at their officers and directors for their criminal disregard of the lives of passengers. They are morally responsible for a large per centage of the sorrow and suffering that has resulted from the recent catastrophe, and public sentiment should press home upon them the conviction that they cannot thus trifle with human life, and be held as reputable and honorable men.

The fire on board the *Golden Gate* began in the galley, on deck, in full sight of everybody, where there was not the slightest difficulty in getting at it. It was not confined or hidden, but was in plain view—as much so as is a bonfire on Broadway. The reader naturally asks, then, how is it that it made such rapid headway as to be beyond control, even at the instant when the alarm was given? The answer is a damning one to the Company. Between the galley of the *Golden Gate* and her engine-room and smoke-stack, was a wooden partition. The galley stoves, or caboose, were set against this, with only a sheet of boiler iron between. All around the galley, and above it, was light wood-work—the whole subject to great heat, and rendered dry as tinder. The conflagration originated back of the galley, where the wooden partition under its iron covering, doubtless, became charred, and as inflammable almost as camphene. Thus it was that within an almost inappreciable space of time after the fire first broke out, the entire engine-room, and a large portion of the deck, were enveloped in flames, and the doom of the ship was irrevocably sealed. What are the public to think of a great, overgrown monopoly, dividing twenty per cent., per quarter, which sends ships to sea, six times a month, with their gallies and engine-rooms inclosed in these frail tinder-boxes, and which investigates thousands of their fellow-beings into false security, while they subject them to such fearful risk of destruction?

Fire on board the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels, is a very frequent occurrence. Time and again have we heard of it from passengers who are trustworthy, and still no adequate precautions against fatal conflagrations are provided. Voyage after voyage the vessels are sent to sea with from four hundred to fifteen hundred souls on board, under circumstances exciting our wonder that they ever reach port in safety. Not a week had elapsed after the destruction of the *Golden Gate*, when the *St. Louis*—of the same line, and having the rescued from her consort on board—also took fire in the harbor of Acapulco, or near there; but the flames were fortunately extinguished before the passengers were aware of the incident. Intelligent California travelers express the opinion that not one steamer-voyage in ten is made between New-York and San Francisco without an accidental fire, of greater or less extent, occurring at sea; and yet the Company fail to take that simplest of all precautions, the rendering entirely fire-proof those parts of their ships which are directly exposed to excessive heat! Let us hope that the promised new line *vià* Nicaragua, will manifest a little more regard, in this respect, to the dictates of justice and humanity, as well as of sound economy. If they do not, California-bound travelers, who consult their safety, will take the Overland coach, or forego their journeyings. Surely no prudent man will risk the life of his wife and children in the hands of those who subject them to such fearful risk of destruction by fire added to the ordinary perils of the sea.

There is no shadow of excuse for the carelessness of the Company. They know full well the dangerous construction of their ships; and we can find the motive of their conduct only in utter recklessness of human life. The President of the Company was himself at one time a Commander in its service. He was subsequently, for years, their agent at Panama, and had ample opportunity to know, from personal inspection, the wretched insecurity of the ships from loss by burning. He knows, doubtless, that the *Golden Gate* had been on fire on several occasions prior to that when she was destroyed. The public would be glad of some authorized assurance that he and his associates have taken thorough precautions against the recurrence of such a calamity as that which at this hour fills so many households with mourning.

A NOD AS GOOD AS A WINK.—Every arrival from Nassau and Bermuda, brings intelligence that the storehouses of those British-secesh isles are filled to repletion with arms and munitions of war, awaiting a chance for transportation to Southern ports whenever a vessel shall be found daring enough to run the blockade.

This property, upon which we look at the present moment with such loving eyes, is the stock-in trade of certain members of the neutrality family of John Bull. They have, shopkeeper like, removed the trading post from the Home to the Colonial department, so as to be as near as possible to the customer. It is a notorious fact, that it matters little to John who his customers are, providing they have the cash in hand. He acted on this principle during the Kaffir war, when he fought these savages, who were armed with muskets constantly supplied by his own traders; and upon the same plan with the Chinese, by selling them powder of half strength, with which to attempt the slaughter of the British and French forces.

We would, therefore, suggest that our Government send an able agent to Nassau and Bermuda, to buy up all the arms now stored there that may be of use. There is the least faint shadow of a whisper that we may run short in arming the million of men we are about to place in the field, and we feel sure that, even if that whisper were not true, it would do us no harm to have a few thousand stand of good arms as a surplus. Some may urge as an objection to this mode of settling the matter that, if we but leave them alone, in a very short time our cruising and blockading squadrons will capture them all. This is undoubtedly true, and would be well as aiding our gallant navy to a certain share of prize money; but the tingle of American gold will settle the matter quicker, and put us in immediate possession of what we need.

An able commercial ambassador to these hotbeds of secession, carrying with him a full pocket, would prevent much waiting and trouble, and would be a back-hand blow to rebeldom.

INSIDE VIEW OF THE REBELLION.—We shall to-morrow commence the publication, in the columns of the TIMES, of a series of letters under the caption of "Fifteen Months at the South," written by Mr. W. H. HURLBERT, formerly of this city, and well known as a literary man and an *attaché* of the New-York Press. Mr. HURLBERT went to Richmond from the North about the time that the Confederate Government was removed there from Montgomery; and until he left that city, a week or two ago, he was in constant and close observation of the civil and military operations of the Rebel Government. Of the movements of affairs, and of many of those things which have appeared inexplicable and mysterious, he has had an inside view; while of the private opinions and designs of the rebel leaders, as well as of the past and present condition of Southern sentiment and Southern affairs, he has a more accurate knowledge than is possessed by any one who has yet undertaken to enlighten the public on these topics. His sketches will, of course, be as different as is possible from the mass of undigested rubbish we have had in the newspapers, professing to give the result of personal observation on events in the South. They are the work of one accustomed to observe affairs as well as to philosophize upon them; and who, in his former writings, has shown himself possessed of an unsurpassed brilliancy of style and vigor of diction. They will be the first glimpse the public has had behind the scenes of the great Secession rebellion; and as such will be appreciated by the readers of the TIMES.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

THE COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial ordered to assemble for the purpose of investigating the charges brought by Gen. POPE against Gens. PORTER, FRANKLIN and GRIFFIN, met yesterday and adjourned. It is understood that the officers accused have been restored to their commands, on request of Gen. MCCLELLAN, though Gen. PORTER is still here. A witness examined to-day testified that when PORTER's corps had orders to march to the reinforcement of POPE, they were led for hours by devious paths and finally found themselves further off than the point from which they started.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE INVASION.

A prominent citizen called on Gen. HALLECK on Saturday night, to communicate facts in regard to the invasion of Maryland, and had great difficulty, even at that time, in convincing the General that the rebels had crossed the Potomac, or were in its vicinity in any formidable numbers.

GEN. POPE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Department of the Northwest, to which Maj.-Gen. POPE has been assigned, includes Wisconsin Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Dacotah, with the troops raising and to be raised therein under his command, his headquarters being at St. Paul, Minn.

GEN. BANKS.

Gen. BANKS is remaining in Washington, slightly indisposed, but his real detention is owing to a desire on the part of the Government for his counsels. He will certainly be placed in a highly responsible position before long.

PRIZES AND PRISONERS.

The steamer *Anacostia*, Master NELSON PROVOST, arrived at the Navy Yard this morning, bringing up two prizes, one of which was taken some two weeks since, and one last Friday night, and ten prisoners. The last named prize, a small schooner called the *Rising Sun*, was captured by the boats of the *Wyandotte*, under Master MCGOWAN, on Friday night last, in Brittain's Bay, near the mouth of the Potomac, as he was crossing into Virginia. After a long chase, the crew of the schooner, perceiving that she was pursued into the shore, and the boats following were fired at several times by guerrillas along the shore, but without effect. The schooner, however, succeeded in reaching the shore, and was run aground, when the crew deserted her, leaving her as a prize in our hands. She had a cargo consisting of coffee, teas, salt and dry goods. On the same night the boats overhauled seven boats crossing the river with goods, and captured on them ten prisoners, all colored except two—Dr. WM. WIRT and B. E. COURTNEY.

It is said that large quantities of contraband articles find their way into rebeldom by this route, and that a great many of the Southern Maryland rebels are engaged in this forwarding business.

TRIBUTE TO GEN. BIRNEY.

Gen. BIRNEY's gallant conduct at Chantilly has elicited so much admiration among his many friends in Philadelphia that they resolved to present him a suitable testimonial of their appreciation. They commenced raising subscriptions to purchase him a sword, taking only $25 subscriptions. In four hours they had $1,200 raised. They then resolved to cut them all down to $10 each, so as to give all who wished an opportunity to have a share in this tribute to one of our most gallant officers.

A LETTER FROM COL. BRODHEAD.

The following was written by Col. BRODHEAD, of Michigan, on the battle-field, a few moments before his death, two balls having passed through his body. The original was covered with his blood:

"DEAR BROTHER AND SISTER: I am passing now from earth, but send you love from my dying couch. For all your love and kindness may you be rewarded. I have fought manfully, and now die fearlessly. I am one of the victims of POPE's imbecility and MCDOWELL's treason. Tell the President, would he save the country, he must not give our hallowed flag into such hands.

"But *the old flag will triumph yet*—the soldiers will regulid its poles, now polluted by imbecility and treason.

"JOHN, you owe a duty to your country; write—show up POPE's incompetency, and MCDOWELL's infamy, and force them from places where they can send brave men to assured destruction. I had hoped to live longer, but I die amidst the danger of battle, as I could wish. Farewell! In you and the noble officers of my regiment, I confide my wife and children. J."

ARRESTS.

Two citizens of Fairfax County, JOHN and TRESLEY HAYDOCK, were arrested yesterday for being within our lines under suspicious circumstances, and were sent over to Maj. DOREZ, who disposed of them as usual.

A man named SAMUEL TYSON, residing near Seneca Creek, Md., was also arrested and sent to the Old Capitol.

Two ladies residing near the Navy-yard were arrested last night for alleged tampering with the guard at the old Capitol. They were sent to the Central Guard-house, where they remained some three hours, when the Provost-Marshal released them, satisfied that they had been sufficiently admonished of the impropriety of their conduct.

REVENUE STAMPS.

Stamps of all kinds will be furnished upon receipt, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of specie, United States Notes or the original certificate of any United States Assistant Treasurer or designated Depositary of a deposit made for that purpose, at the following rates: In sums of $50 and over, 2 per cent. discount; $100 and over, 3 per cent. discount; $500 and over, 4 per cent. discount; $1,000 and over, 5 per cent. discount.

ARMY MATTERS.

Maj. JOHN F. LEE, Judge-Advocate of the Army, has resigned. He occupied the position about 14 years.

First-Lieut. DRAKE DE KAY, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, is relieved from duty with Gen. POPE, and ordered to report for duty to Gen. BANKS.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions have been conferred upon officers of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER's Staff, for bravery and efficiency in the late campaign:

Major ALEXANDER WEBB, Chief of Staff, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General.

Captain F. J. LOCKE to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain C. B. NORTON, Chief Quartermaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain JOSEPH KIRKLAND, Aid, to be Major.

Lieutenant GEORGE MONTEITH, Aid, to be Captain.

Lieutenant J. MCQAUDE, Aid, to be Captain.

SIGNAL CORPS.

There will be another camp of instruction in the signal service opened on the Heights of Georgetown. Major MEYER will have command.

MORE PRISONERS.

Another batch of prisoners, numbering about fifty, were brought into Alexandria to-day. They were a part of those taken in the fight near Fairfax Court-house.

WOUNDED FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Twenty ambulances loaded with wounded from the late battle-field arrived here to-day. Their names have been published.

WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Office of Military Governor was thronged to-day with officers wounded in late battles, applying for furloughs to go to their homes.

CONVALESCENT REBEL PRISONERS.

About twenty convalescent rebel prisoners, who had been in the hospital at Alexandria, were brought to this city to-day, and taken to the Old Capitol Prison. One of them was a Captain belonging to the Twenty-sixth Georgia Regiment.

SUPPOSED SPY ARRESTED.

An Englishman, riding, as he said, a horse belonging to a correspondent of a New-York paper, was arrested to-day near the Soldiers' Home, on suspicion of being a spy. His case was disposed of by the Provost-Marshal.

APPOINTMENTS.

W. C. FLAGG has been appointed Collector for the Twelfth District of Illinois, in place of HIRAM BARBER, declined.

JOSEPH H. LENHART has been appointed Assessor for the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania, in place of D. W. DERRICKSON, declined.

STRAGGLERS.

Within last two days the Provost-Marshal has returned more than 1,600 straggling soldiers to their respective regiments. About 200 officers have also been arrested and returned to their commands.

STATE POLITICS.

Meeting of the Constitutional Union State Convention at Albany.

THE OBJECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Constitutional Union State Convention met at Association Hall, in this city, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Convention was called to order by Hon. F. A. TALLMADGE, who read the call for the Convention, and proposed Hon. B. D. NOXON, of Syracuse, temporary Chairman.

The proposition was unanimously adopted.

Mr. NOXON, on taking the chair, said that this was the first war meeting he had attended. The object now was not so much to devise means to carry on the war, but to stop the war. Blood enough has been shed. Treasure enough has been expended. No man could desire the perpetuation of such a bloody, remorseless struggle. It was not important who should be on the State ticket, except inasmuch that this war could never be ended except by the election of entirely different men to Congress than those composing the last Congress. To accomplish this, it was necessary to form a strong State ticket carrying with it character and influence, in order to strengthen the Congressional votes.

Mr. NOXON continued, setting forth the objects of the Constitutional Union party, and exhorting them to animate and cheer our soldiers in the field; contributing to their wants; swelling their numbers, and at the same time to crush at the ballot-box all who are ready to throw away our liberties, and destroy the unity of the Republic, in order to wreak upon States which shall ever remain our sister States, the curse of Abolitionism.

At the conclusion of Mr. NOXON's remarks, Mr. Q. SLOAN HOLDEN, of New-York, was appointed temporary Secretary.

The following Committee on Organization was then appointed:

Mr. Smith, of Rensselaer.
Mr. Winsor, of Onondaga.
Mr. Smith, of Schenectady.
Mr. B. Whiting, of St. Lawrence.
Mr. Patten, of Albany.
Mr. J. C. Ham, of New-York.
Mr. J. P. Faurat, of Canandaigua.
Mr. Deey, of New-York.

On motion of Mr. GEORGE KELSEY, of New-York, a Committee on Credentials was appointed, consisting of one from each Judicial District, as follows:

Mr. E. J. Brown, of New-York.
Mr. A. K. Chandler, of Dutchess.
Mr. R. B. Spellman, of Albany.
Mr. N. B. Mulligan, of Washington.
Mr. H. P. Winser, of Onandaga,
Mr. W. Clark, of Madison.
Mr. W. W. Stacey, of Seneca.
Mr. W. F. Robertson, of Genessee.

The Convention here took a recess till 3½ o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TROY, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Convention assembled at 4 o'clock. ELI P. MORTON, of New-York, was appointed Permanent President, with eight Vice Presidents and three Secretaries. Mr. MORTON made an eloquent address, urging the necessity of the united action of all men desirous of restoring the Union and Constitution.

A Committee of eight, Ex-Senator HALL, of Broome, Chairman, was appointed to report an address and resolutions.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS received great applause, and made an eloquent speech. He moved that a committee of conference be appointed to consult with a similar committee of the Democratic Convention to assemble at Albany to-morrow.

This was withdrawn to allow an informal ballot for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

W. C. HUAD moved the vote be *viva voce*.

He desired to see every man show his hand. He beHeved all who refused to vote openly for DIX, were unfaithful to the constitutional party.

After a debate, a vote was taken by ballot, with the following result for Governor:

Horatio Seymour	32	John A. Dix	20
Millard Fillmore	6	James Brooks	1
—— Tallmadge	1	Lorenzo Burrows	1

The following is the ballot for Lieutenant-Governor:

W. C. Hasbrouck	29	L. Burroughs	13
Washington Hunt	8	James Brooks	3
Wm. Duer	2	—— Tallmadge	1

Upon a renewal of the motion to appoint a Conference Committee it was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed: James Brooks, Charles B. Freeman, E. J. Brown, George Briggs, M. B. Millman, B. Davis Noxon, James Kid, M. F. Robertson James F. Austin, Eli P. Norton.

Adjourned.

DREADFUL RAILROAD COLLISON.

A Troop-train Run Into Beyond Philadelphia—Three Soldiers Killed, and About a Hundred Injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

At midnight, a through freight-train for Baltimore, when a short distance below Gray's Ferry Bridge, became separated and obstructed the road. In consequence of a heavy fog, a troop-train came in collision with it, but fortunately no person was seriously hurt. The Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment was aboard.

At 3½ this morning a special train, having a squad of one hundred cavalry on board, by some unaccountable carelessness or misunderstanding, ran into both of these trains. The collision was very severe, and the consequences most disastrous. The cars were broken to pieces, three men were killed, and a number more or less injured.

The following is the list of killed and wounded:

KILLED.

Joseph Wyant, 95th Pennsylvania.
Geo. Welsh, 62d Ohio.
Charles Devine, 23d Pennsylvania.

WOUNDED.

James Curtland, 8th Ohio—seriously.
Christian Heylburn, 13th New-York—leg.
Henry Rust, 13th New-York—seriously.
F. R. Morse, 13th New-York—seriously.
A man, name unknown, of 47th Pennsylvania—badly scalded.
Thos. Russell, 103d New-York—not seriously.
John Chalber, 13th New-York—leg fractured.
U. Bailey, 145th Pennsylvania—seriously.
John Baker, 100th New-York—seriously.
Thos. Bower, 13th New-York—leg broken.
John Caun, 100th New-York—leg.
John M. Knight, 71st Pennsylvania—slightly.

The New-York Militia Regiments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you give publicity to the fact, that *all* the New-York Militia regiments have not returned home. The Twelfth is still in service.

I have recently been to Harper's Ferry, and can hardly express my surprise at the statements that have been going the rounds of the papers—your own among the rest. It is said that the Twenty-second is *the* regiment that offered to stay longer, as if all the other militia regiments had not done the same thing; and that it was the last regiment to leave, which is not true.

I have been expecting that some authorized contradiction of these misstatements would be made; but, as several days have now elapsed, and nothing of the kind has been done, will you permit me to do it through your columns?

The Twelfth Regiment and the Twenty-second have been comrades during the Summer. They have been encamped side by side. The time of both has expired. The Twenty-second are now safe in their homes in New-York; the Twelfth are where brave men ought to be, at the post of danger, in front of the batteries at Harper's Ferry.

Gen. WOOL, in his letter of Sept. 2, accepting the services of the Twelfth, remarks, that a regiment which leaves at this critical moment "will not fail to lose caste at home as well as throughout the country." Gen. HALLECK sternly refuses to permit the regiments that have returned to be recalled. You, in one of your recent editorials, have made the true observation, that in this crisis "the country wants deeds, not excuses." That our City may remember to honor those who are to-day upholding her honor in face of the enemy, please publish the following list of the officers of the Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M.:

Colonel, W. G. WARD; Lieutenent-Colonel, Livingston Satterlie; Major, E. E. Anderson; Adjutant, G. A. Hilton; Engineer, Church; Surgeon, Henry Draper; Assistant-Surgeon, John C. Draper; Quartermaster, F. S. Parks; Assistant-Quartermaster, Robert Milbank; Sergeant-Major, S. Brown; Assistant-Sergeant-Major, E. Kirk, Jr.; Commissary, S. W. Milbank; Color-bearer, J. A. Van Dyke; Captains, J. M. Ferry, N. L. Hanson, W. V. Byrne, K. McAfee, John Ward, Jr., J. Haybern, J. Acorn, H. Barclay, D.

Trotting at Fashion Course.

The trotting match for a purse and stake of $700, between *Gilt, Gen. Butler, Lady Emma* and *Sunnyside*, which was advertised to take place yesterday on the grounds of the Fashion Pleasure Ground Association, did not come off, as *Gen. Butler* was the only one which showed. He trotted round the course and took the money, the others paying forfeit.

A match for $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons then took place between the brown gelding *Dandy* and the brown mare *Kate*, which was won easily, in three straight heats, by the horse. The mare went side by side round the turn, but broke up before getting to the quarter-pole on each heat, and losing half a dozen lengths, which she never recovered. The horse came in under a strong pull on each heat. Quite a large attendance of sporting men were present, who were no doubt drawn there in anticipation of the great trotting match to-day.

SUMMARY.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION—Tuesday, Sept. 9—Match, $200—Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons:

HIRAM WOODRUFF names b. g. *Dandy*	1	1	1
ROBERT TUTTLE names b. m. *Kate*	2	2	2

Time—2:46, 2:44, 2:46¾.

Brig.-Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward.

The following dispatch, which has been received by a friend in this City, disposes of all doubts as to the safety of Brig.-Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD:

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 7, 1862.

W. J. Bunce, Esq, No. 68 Bowery:

I am safe and sound—newspaper accounts to the contrary notwithstanding. It was another person of the same name who lost his arm.

J. H. HOBART WARD.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.: also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Valuable Reports on Chronic and Virulent Diseases—Sent free of charge to the afflicted. Address Dr J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Hernia or Rupture Radically Cured! WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS cures this dreadful disease. New principle—light, easy and clean. Pamphlets free. GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—PRENTISS.—On Monday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Wm. B. LEE, CHARLES C. BALDWIN, of Cleveland, Ohio, to CARRIE S., daughter of Charles W. Prentiss, Esq., of Brooklyn.

BURD—FERRIS.—On Wednesday, Sept. 3, by Dr. Armitage, GEORGE W. BURD, Jr., to CORDELIA FERRIS, daughter of Caleb Beadle.

ELLINGWOOD—BURRITT.—On Monday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Geo. Potts, D. D., N. DANE ELLINGWOOD to GRACE EMILY, daughter of the late Wakeman Burritt.

HUNTER—GEISSENHAINER.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 8, at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, by Rev. F. W. Geissenhainer, JACOB F. HUNTER to MARY L. GEISSENHAINER, both of this City.

PHILLIPS—LOSEE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Newton Heston, Capt. BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., to Miss JOSEPHINE A. LOSEE, of Jersey City.

ST. JOHN—SMITH.—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. David Van Tassel, in North Salem, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 6, by Rev. Shaler J. Hillyer, Mr. SILVESTER ST. JOHN to Miss ADDIE A. SMITH, both of Norwalk, Conn.

YOULIN—COLE.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, at the Central M. E. Church, by Rev. Wm. Day, Dr. J. J. YOULIN, of Jersey City, to Miss FANNIE P., youngest daughter of the late Henry Cole, Esq., of Staten Island, N. Y.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 9, of typhoid fever, CHARLES E. ANDERSON, eldest son of James S. and Jane E. Anderson, aged 33 years, 8 months and 11 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, are particularly invited to attend his funeral, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 116 Hammond, near Greenwich-st.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday, Sept. 7, ELIZA, daughter of WILLIAM BRADFORD.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 21 Washington-place. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BROWN.—In Hoboken, on Monday, Sept. 8, of diphtheria, EMILY LOUISA, daughter of Edward G. and Anna M. Brown, aged 1 year, 9 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of the family, Garden-st., above 1st-st., Hoboken, at 3 o'clock this day.

BURLIN.—At his residence in Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 8, FRANCIS BURLIN, aged 43 years.

His friends are invited to the funeral services, this morning, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock.

COOK.—In the village of Flushing, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, JAMES COOK, in the 77th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at the Friends' Meeting-house, Flushing, this day, (Wednesday,) Fourth day, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Sept. 7, of typhoid fever, contracted in the army, WM. L. CHRISTIAN, in the 26th year of his age.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

FARRINGTON.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 6, ELIZABETH S., wife of Charles W. Farrington, and eldest daughter of Maria and the late George Leviness.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 17 2d-st.

FOSTER.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 7, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL C. FOSTER, aged 48 years.

His relatives and friends and also the members of the Peterson Association and the Fire Department in general are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 127 White-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HAVILAND.—On Second day evening, BENJAMIN HAVILAND, aged 71 years.

Funeral will take place this day, at 1 o'clock, from No. 144 East 13th-st.

HAWKINS.—In Georgetown, D. C., on Thursday, Sept. 4, ROBERT F. HAWKINS, late of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers-in-law, W. W. Swaym and Josh W. Hayes, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Varick-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Birmingham (England) papers please copy.

JONES.—On Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 9, JOSEPH LEE, the beloved son of William and Catharine Jones, aged 4 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 20 West 54th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LEWIS.—Killed in battle, on Saturday, Aug. 30, near Bull Run, Va., Capt. W. F. LEWIS, acting Major of Fifth Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, aged 24 years.

His remains have not yet been recovered.

MADAN.—On Monday, Sept. 8, ABRAM MADAN, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, in Academy-st., near Grand, Astoria, L. I., without further notice. The steamers leave Peck-slip at 11 o'clock, and foot of 10th-st., East River, at 11½ o'clock.

MILLER.—In this City, at his residence, No. 165 East 123th-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, ASA MILLER, aged 56 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock.

O'DONNELL.—On Monday evening, Sept. 8, CHARLES R. D., youngest son of Dr. William O'Donnell, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, Oliver and William, and of his brother-in-law, Arthur O'Donnell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 46 Madison-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

RHEES.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Sept. 8, JOHN E. RHEES, of Chicago, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, Wm. M. McCutchen, No. 449 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

SELLECK.—Suddenly, by fall from a wagon, at Stafford Springs, Conn., on Monday, Sept. 8, ELLIOTT GREGORY, son of James W. and Elizabeth M. Selleck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 51 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Wednesday,) Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SELLNER.—At Hastings-upon-Hudson, on Monday, Sept. 8, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. SAUNDERS, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 5 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, the 10th inst., from the Reformed Dutch, Church, at Hastings-upon-Hudson.

SHERWOOD.—In Stockbridge, Mass., on Tuesday, Sept. 9, Mrs. ELIZABETH D. SEDGWICK, widow of the late Robert Sedgwick.

WARD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 9, of consumption, HANNAH D. WARD, widow of the late James O. Ward, aged 57 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 51 Irving-place, on Friday, at 3 o'clock.

WALLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 8, CAROLINE MATILDA, daughter of George and Elisabeth S. Wallis, aged 1 year, 5 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 57 Adelphi-st.

WINTERS.—In Havre, on Tuesday, July 1, Mrs. ANN WINTERS, wife of Mr. Edward Winters, first officer of ship *Wm. Nelson*.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 427.—Sept. 9, 1862.
39, 35, 68, 33, 51, 71, 27, 5, 34, 54, 17, 60.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 428.—Sept. 9, 1862.
78, 61, 3, 60, 8, 63, 71, 57, 28, 49, 10, 12.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 375.—Sept. 9, 1862.
71, 61, 18, 44, 25, 36, 19, 14, 55, 21, 1, 45.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 325.—Sept. 9, 1862.
72, 73, 9, 56, 47, 71, 57, 10, 28, 42, 11, 60.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York, New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

ANTOKAKI AYASH (GUNJAH-WALLAH.)

The Soldier—the Business man—the Mechanic—
The writer—the Speaker—the "Belle of the Evening"—
The Smoker—the Liquor-drinker—the Opium-eater—
The Nervous—the Melancholy—the Consumptive—
The Rheumatic—the Hypocondriac—the Weak—
Find in this delicate TURKISH EXHILARANT and NERVINE, A beautiful substitute for Liquor, Opium, Smoking, Without the reaction usually attending the use of other Stimulants. See Circular.

Put up in unique gold, silver, satin and ivory boxes, Twenty-five cents each; 5 boxes in Turkish Carton, $1.

SCOTT & COMPANY, (Chemists), Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

For sale by all prominent Druggists.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.

All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

P. P. P. P.

PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

A PURE TOBACCO.

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

GOODWIN'S

PURE

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

PEREGO'S

ARMY SHIRTS

WE HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 175 BROADWAY, and now offer a large variety, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.

IRA PEREGO & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS AND HOSIERY, NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE CRISIS. HIGH TREASON IN OUR CAMPS. SEE WILKES' SPIRIT.

BUSINESS RESUMED TO CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

Forward expresses daily in charge of special messengers to Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis and Memphis, all descriptions of merchandise, bank notes, gold, bonds and other valuables. Our rates are as low as any other responsible Express line. For particulars please apply at our office. No. 59 Broadway.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

EXPRESS TO NEWBERN AND PORT ROYAL.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

Will dispatch their next Express to Port Royal and Newbern WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. For rates of freight, &c., apply to the Company's office, No. 59 Broadway. All shipments should be accompanied by an invoice to enable us to clear the goods at Custom-house.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,

Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD. Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y. J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,

$1, $5 and $3 a Set, AT G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCH CHAINS.

$1, $2, $3, and $5 each. At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

REJOICE YE SUFFERERS—RISE YE BEDRIDDEN CRIPPLES.—Dr TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment can now be procured. It is warranted a speedy cure for Chronic Rheumatism, Colic, Croup, Cuts, Pains of all kinds, or no pay. Do not suffer when you can be instantly relieved. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.

Third Edition just ready.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON DEAFNESS.

By Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL, of New-York,

One small 12mo., with Illustrations. Price 75 cents.

The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guaranty of its popularity and value. Two editions have been sold within as many months, and a third is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book FOR THE PEOPLE, not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information upon the subject, have heretofore been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon Deafness and its attending evils. This book fills such a vacuum. It is clear and comprehensive.

The New-York *Observer* says: "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the million, to teach them how to guard against deafness, and how to treat it when coming on."

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "An excellent and comprehensive little treatise, written in a clear and common-sense style, easily understood."

The work should find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affliction. Its value will be at once appreciated.

*** Sold by booksellers everywhere, and it will be sent by mail, *free*, on receipt of price, 75 cents, by CARLETON, Publisher, (Late RUDD & CARLETON,) No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st., New-York.

IN PRESS. THE LOST BANK NOTE. By the Author of "East Lynne," etc. DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann-st.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Committee appointed by this Association will sit for the purpose of enrolling names, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week from 8 to 9 o'clock, at No. 964 Broadway, corner of 23d-st. By order of the Association.

JAS. M. THOMSON, Chairman of the Enrolling Committee.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

The following testimonials have not been published before:

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may furthermore state that her hearing remain good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive-tar, and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with Catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance.

V. ROUSSEAU, 59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. 294 and 296 Front-st., Nos. 364, 365 and 366 South-st. Broad Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split, ready for use. Bundles for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

MILITARY.

SPINO

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when 6 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 26 West 39th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MISS HAINES Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.,) Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-third year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 8, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, bookkeeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield, Spencer and Beach, Rev. Edward E. Rankin, Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Judge Quackenbush, Col. D. H. Vinton, Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., James Marsh, Esq.; Stephen P. Russel, Esq.; Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City, and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av., S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT, Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st. ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Will reopen Sept. 17.

Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8. Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

MISS HAVENS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 280 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th. School Circulars may be had at her residence.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 53 West 33d-st.,

Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, No. 1,219 Broadway, Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 68 West 26th-st.,
N. E. CORNWALL, D.D., Rector.

The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 21st-st., Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 52 West 18th-st., WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1.

All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

THE WINTER TERM OF MISS DEWEY'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES Commences Nov. 1. Address Miss MARY E. DEWEY, Sheffield, Mass.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK, No. 98 West 37th-st., near Broadway, Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 15. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS AUBERT'S Boarding and Day School, No. 96 East 15th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Ronconi, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post of the Rector,
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Nos. 270 and 309 West 23d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The institute is now divided in a Young Ladies' Department, Principals H. Gercke, J. D., and Miss Rosalie F. Benmann, and in a Young Gentleman's Department, Principals H. Gercke, J. D., and E. Koerby, No. 309 West 23d-st. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be had at Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, or at the Institute.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. The eighteenth session of this school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 29. Terms are moderate. Juniors under 12 years taken at a reduction from the regular terms. One hour from the City, easy of access *via* New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st.
S. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 39 VARick-st., Hudson-square, (St. John's-park,) respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has returned to the City, and will reopen a French and English boarding and day school for young ladies MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 174 West 23d-st.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT.—STAMMERING CURED.—The new Vocal Gymnasium, No. 25 East 27th-st., will open TO-DAY. Thorough course in Vocal, Respiratory and Muscle Culture. Weakly persons rapidly restored. Books, Apparatus, Elocutionary Charts, &c., constantly on hand.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH, AT Cornwall, on the Hudson, would like to receive a few boarders for the Autumn. The situation is retired and pleasant and her terms low.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A TEACHER OF SEVeral years' experience, a graduate of Columbia College, will give private tuition in the Classics and Mathematics. Address A. B., Box 102 *Times* Office.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—Commences Oct. 1. Solid and ornamental branches and Lews' gymnastics. For circulars, address the Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 89 East 15th-st.

MRS. SEGUIN INFORMS HER PUPILS and friends that she will resume her Lessons in Singing, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 112 West 21st-st.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will re-open on THURSDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 160 West 12th-st., near 7th-Av.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School Sept. 15, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 976 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 133 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERly D. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 15, at No. 49 East 30th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and French, German and Spanish School, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors, with twelve Assistant Professors,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. Clarke, the Resident Principal.

As a thorough organized *Private High School*, which is one of the oldest and best sustained in the city, having *Junior, Middle* and *Senior Departments*, the completeness of its instruction, the beauty and healthfulness of its location, the accessibility of its central position from every part of New-York and the neighboring cities, and the *large, well-ventilated, light* and *admirably contrived rooms*, filling three stories of a building erected by the proprietors expressly for its accommodation, are generally known. Its numerous classes of every grade, in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, *Commercial Studies*, Drawing and Painting, with all the English branches, offer unusual advantages to those to whom "time is money," and who cannot afford to waste this precious article, either in *idleness at home* or in worthless instruction among promiscuous masses.

Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Also, BEGINNERS at *reduced prices*, and *all charged only from* the time of entering.

REFERENCES of some of the one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT PATRONS.

Reverends.

Charles Fletcher,	A.D. Gillette, D.D.,	Jas. Porter, D. D.,
Jas. R. W. Sloane,	S. M. Isaacs.	

Honorables.

Welcome R. Beebe.	James W. Bush,*	F. A. Conkling,
Joseph W. Fabens,	W. M. Vermilye,	Jas. Wadsworth.

Physicians.

A. Arango,	George Gourlay,	A. T. Hilton,
Samuel Hubbard,	Samuel Tobias,	James Wycoff.

Lawyers.

Daniel A. Baldwin,	Quentin McAdam,	Philip Millspaugh.

Well-known Citizens.

John A. Aitkin,	F. C. Havemeyer.	Theo. Parsell,
Thos. G. Arnold,	T. Heyerdahl,	Frank Patterson,
Eben'r Beadleston.	John B. Hillyer,	Henry B. Prall,
Robert Bowden,	Albro Howell,	Geo. P. Putnam.
Geo. W. Brainerd,	Benj. H. Howell,	D. Quackenbush,
D. E. Bremner,	Richard J. Howell.	Chris. R. Robert,
Orren D. Case,	Lafay'e Hurlburt,	Lewis S. Robins,
Joseph C. Cary,	Nat'l T. Hubbard.	Thos. L. Rushmore,
H. H. Cohen,	Aug's Hynard,	Jediah Ryno.
John. T. Conover	O. P. Jackson,	Gardner A. Sage,
W. K. Cornwell,	James M. Jaques.	Francis P. Sage,
John A. Currier,	E. O. Jenkins,	Nelson Sherwood,
John Davis,	George Jones,	John R. Simon,
Henry Dean,	William Keane,	Daniel L. Sloan.
G. W. Delavergne.	Julius King,	Andrew J. Smith,
Prof. A. DeLono,	Jerem'h Lambert,	Robt. M. Strebeigh,
Claus Doscher,	E. O. Lamson,	Ferdinand Stagg,
B. H. Dupignac,	I. P. Lazarus,	Daniel L. Starr,
Charles Durfee,	John W. Lewis,	Napoleon Stetson,
Prof. Paul Dyrson,	James Miller,	Thos. T. Sturges,
Benj. Eckerson,	James McCombie.	John M. Tilford,
Wm. F. Elliott,	Theopi'us Nelson.	Samuel Tribit,
James H. Elmore,	F.H.M. Newcombe,	Sam'l Van Buren,
Martin Fay,	James H. Noe,	Lewis H. Watts,
David A. Fowler,	Chaun'y L. Norton,	Edwin Wayte.
Christop'r Gwyer.	Isaac Odell,	F. H. N. Whiting,
James Hardley,	Cort't Palmer,	C. A. Whittemore,
P. S. Halstead,	Peter Paris,	J. T. Wilson,
J. C. Withington,	Sam'l Woodward,	R. V. Yates, &c.

*Deceased, recently.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY.

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsistance of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.

For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D. Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING **FEMALE SEMINARY.** Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.

The school opens on the 10th of September.

TERMS—For board, and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $250 per year; pupils under 13, $225 per year.

No extra charges whatever, except for music, painting, books and stationery.

A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term.

For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.
STAMFORD, Aug. 20.

TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO. PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.

On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular, (stamp inclosed.)
WM. A. BUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND. A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The eighteenth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. D. G. Eaton, adjoining the Institute building.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 35th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, MURRAY HILL, No. 22 East 35th-st., Near Madison-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 18.

Circulars, &c., may be obtained at the School.

"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?" Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST." No. 586 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their PRESENCE.

Families and Schools supplied, WITHOUT CHARGE, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS, PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 13 WEST 18TH ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., Will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y., Now in session. Circulars at 36 Nassau and 574 Broadway.

"A MER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent instructors, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and qualified teachers with positions. References: Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, Profs. Pierce, Calkins and Phelps. Wanted, immediately, teachers for the following positions: LADIES, No. 282—French (Parisian,) $450, *N. J.* 294—Painting, $600, *Mass.* 295—Piano, Singing, $400, *N. J.* GENTS, 296—Mathematics, German, Music, $500, *Pa.* 293A—English, Classics, Music, $800, *N. Y.* 296—as tutor (4 hours per diem,) Math. and Classics, *City*, 301—a superior Classical teacher, Episcopalian, $1100, *N. Y.*
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Malden-lane; Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; or address Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 70th-st. and Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools. Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground and skating-pond. Reopens Sept. 8. Circulars No. 609 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE, STATEN ISLAND—A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.—This first-class Institution will reopen Sept. 16. Terms for boarders, $2 50 per school year. Number limited to twenty. Circulars can be obtained at Whittemore Bros., No. 579 Broadway; Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st., or of the Principal, Rev. E. H. SPOONER, Southside, Staten Island.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination, will be reexamined on the same day.
CHS. KING, LL.D., President Columbia College.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—C. CRAVES, Principal. This institution reopens Sept. 3, with enlarged facilities for a thorough English and classical education. Parents residing in the City are respectfully solicited to call and see for themselves, as it is of easy access by the Jersey City and Hoboken cars, each ten minutes throughout the day. Terms reasonable.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments. Circulars at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President. Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 20 East 25th-st., Between Madison and 4th avs.,

Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils limited to twelve. Private instruction in languages and literature will also be resumed. The most distinguished professors are employed. The terms moderate.

MISS BEAN Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL. M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J. The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, &c., address as above.

MISS TAYLOR, PRIVATE INSTRUCTRESS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 288 West 34th-st., New-York.

Strictly private lessons given at hours not occupied by classes.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH **BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,** No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 16.
C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY, for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals,
Mrs. C. M. WHITE,
Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

The forty-fourth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTtage in the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to receive into her family, for board and instruction, 4 or 5 young Misses. Those under 14 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars, address Box No. 212 Newport, R. I., Post-office.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE —at Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—will be reopened Sept. 18. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had of Eugene Plunkett, Esq., President of the Excelsior Insurance Co., No. 130 Broadway, or of P. J. Crowen, Esq., corner of 4th-st., and Broadway, or by addressing,
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL AND FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MUSIC THE FOOD OF ANGELS.—INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, Guitar, violin and in singing, by a pupil of Liszt. Address MUSIC, No. 8 Varick-place, in Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Houston, or call before 11 A. M., daily. Terms to suit the times.

MUSIC LESSONS, BY A PUPIL OF WM. Mason, only $5 and $7 50 a quarter for this week only. Tuition payable semi-quarterly in advance. Address Miss C., or call from 1 to 5 at No. 321 West 15th-st. Satisfactory references to present pupils.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Segee's, No. 836 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, N. J., 45 minutes from the City. Fall term commences Sept. 24. J. A. Fowler and W. B. Dwight, Principals. Circulars at No. 647 Broadway and No. 244 Pearl-st.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 960 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

$182 HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Sept. 8, for children under 12. Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 236 West 26th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MADAME NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her School on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE, NO. 147 Madison-av., New York, reopens Sept. 16. Principal Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermey, takes charge of the French classes.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 22d-st., will reopen on the 15th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 59th-av. and 2d st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School, at No. 62 East 22d-street, Tuesday Sept. 9. English studies, French language and music are taught in the school.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 48 West 48th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Norwalk, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 28th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding school, No. 441 West 28th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 41 West 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 16.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 476 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 244 West 15th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

INSTRUCTION.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,188 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." 599 BROADWAY

Wanted, teacher of classics near the City; lady for English and music in Brooklyn; Episcopal lady as governess; lady for French and music on Long Island; gentleman for public school in New-Jersey; two gentlemen for public schools in New-York City; French lady for the City; lady for music, drawing and painting; professor of music for New-Jersey; lady for piano and singing; German lady for piano; an accomplished tutor for the City; married professor of Belles Lettres for the City; German tutor for the City—must know something of music; wanted to hire young ladies' school near New-York.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT teacher for a school in Brooklyn; a thorough knowledge of mathematics and some knowledge of Latin and music required. Call, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. on Thursday, and from 10 to 12 A. M. on Friday, 12th inst., at No. 218 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY OF several years' experience in teaching music, Latin, French and the English branches, desires a situation in a family or schools in New-York or Brooklyn; best of references given. Address C. S. E., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—IN A FEMALE SEMINARY OF HIGH order near the City, a native teacher of French; a Protestant lady preferred. None but those possessing the highest qualifications, combined with a successful experience in teaching, need apply. Address Box No. 145, Morristown, N. J.

AS TEACHER—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had experience in teaching the higher English branches, music and rudiments of French, desires a position in a family or school; has no objection to going out of the City. Can furnish a piano if necessary. Address Miss L., Madison-square Post-office.

A TEACHER OF SEVERAL YEARS EXperience, a graduate of Columbia College, desires an engagement as principal or assistant in an academy or school. Address A. B., Box No 222 *Times* Office.

AS RESIDENT OR LADY GOVERNESS.—An English Lady of great experience and fully qualified, is desirous of an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family. Besides the higher branches of an English education, she would give instruction in Music and French. Address M. C., No. 90 Attorney-st., N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A SITUATION IS DESIRED by a lady who has had many years' experience in Scotland and America; the branches she teaches are English, French, drawing, vocal and instrumental music, sewing and fancy work of all kinds. Address A. M., care of L. Ingersoll, Esq., No. 71 Bowery, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess or to teach in a select school, by a young lady thoroughly educated and fully competent to teach in all the English branches, French and music; the best of references given and required. Address C. W. C., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPEtent to teach the higher English branches and the rudiments of the French language, desires a position as visiting governess. Address GOVERNESS, Station D, Bible-house.

AS GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—A LAdy, a competent teacher of the English branches, with French and music, desires a position as visiting governess or as assistant in a school in New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TEACHER IN A City school, a young lady who has been educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and is well qualified to give instruction in mathematics and the English branches. Address SCHOOL, Union-square Post-office, New-York.

AN ENGLISH GRADUATE OF GREAT experience in teaching, desires to form an engagement in a school or as private tutor, during the coming season. First-class references given. Address ALPHA, care George Shea, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY IN A PLEASANT country village, about 2½ hours from New-York, having had much experience in her attentions to the wishes of boarders, desires a few of obtaining one or two families during the autumn and winter. French and Cuban gentlemen will find it a desirable place to learn to speak English. Misses taught piano music if desired. The lady can be seen for three days at No. 29 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, between 10 and 12, A. M. Best of City reference given.

COUNTRY BOARD.—SIX OR EIGHT BOARDers will be taken at Haverstraw, on the west side of the Hudson, nearly opposite Sing Sing; a fine healthy mountain locality. Boats to and from New-York twice each day. Carriage room and stabling, if desired. Address S. W. S., Box No. 479 Post-office.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

FALL BOARDING AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—Excellent accommodation for board for the Fall months may be had at Locust Grove, Cornwall, at reas

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (36th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 tinted figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 21 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' unrivaled specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A NACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 683 Broadway.)

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 49 6th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS.—ESTABlished in 1820.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception.) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplanckx. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

COAL, &C.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO'S.
SUPERIOR RED AND WHITE ASH SCHUYLKILL
COALS,
Carefully prepared for Furnaces, Grates and Ranges
AT $6 00
PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, AT RETAIL,
Delivered screened from yard in any part of the City. Orders received at No. 45 South-st., and at yard foot of 34th-st., East River. JAMES O'NEIL, Agent.

COAL.—WANTED, ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE TONS of the best of Lehigh coal, in exchange for a piano or melodeon. Inquire at the piano-rooms of T. S. BERRY, No. 563 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Loth.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River for Havana on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 M. precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY..... Sep 13. | MONDAY..... Oct. 13.
Passage money to Nassau..... $50.
Passage money to Havana..... 70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Bremen*, C. MEYER, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their iron-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Sept. 13.
KANGAROO	Saturday	Sept. 20.
EDINBURCH	Saturday	Sept. 27.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River,

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 58 St. Enoche-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 13. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—For Liverpool. The PERSIA, LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 10th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA from 7¾ to 8¾ A. M. to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The AUSTRALASIAN will sail Sept. 24.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, *viz.*: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate stations. 12 M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after Sept. 10, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class means on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10,40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by two respectable young women; the one as first-class cook; and would assist in the washing; understands all kinds of family baking; the other, as nurse and seamstress; have the best of City and country reference. Can be seen or address No. 95 West 33d-st., at Mrs. MILLER'S, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two competent, tidy girls, who are not afraid of the work of a private family or boarding-house, situations in the City or country; one as cook; understands meats, poultry, pastry and soups; the other as waitress and chambermaid, or to do fine washing; excellent City reference; wages $7 and $8. Call at No. 184 East 21st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two first-class servants, who thoroughly understand their business, and have the very highest references, are desirous of obtaining situations, together or separately, in the above capacities; are servants who are not fond of changing about, but like to stay in their places and study the wishes and interest of their employers. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; also, her daughter, 15 years old, to do light chamberwork, or to take care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—A respectable young Protestant woman, with the best of City references for cooking washing and ironing, understanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at No. 113 West 16th-st., near 6th-av. Is a good baker of bread and biscuit.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good cook, washer and ironer; understands making butter and ice-cream, and all kinds of soups; and is a first-rate baker and pastry cook; has good reference. Can be seen for 2 days, if not engaged, at No. 11 James-st., 3d floor, front room. No objection to the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to do the washing in a small family; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 85 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as plain cook; is a good bread maker; no objections to assist with washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store, from 11 until 2 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as first-rate cook; is a good baker; would assist in washing and ironing in a small private family, and is willing to go a short distance in the country; has good references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 190 20th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 East 28th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; she is a good plain cook, and a good baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 184 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; can do baking; has no objection to do a little washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first class cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of soups, game, jellies and deserts, and is a first-rate bread and biscuit baker; can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 308 1st-av., near 18th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTestant cook wishes to obtain a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 45 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable woman; willing to assist in washing if required; good City reference from her last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A competent woman, as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; can give best of City reference. Apply at No. 128 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can make good bread and biscuit; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 12 Amity-place, in the store.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT cook wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats and pastry, ice cream, jellies, &c. No objections to the country; best of testimonials produced. Can be seen at No. 175 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, willing to do the washing and ironing of a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 127 West 4th-st.

AS COOK—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman as professional Cook; understands meats, soups, jellys, baking and pastry. Also, English and French dishes. Best of city reference; can be seen at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts, for two days.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. A good home and kind treatment is more of an object than high wages. Good references given. Call at No. 77 West 29th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Protestant young woman, as good cook. Is a good baker, and would do laundry work. Has the best of references. Call at No. 130 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; understands her business in all its branches, meats, soups, jellies, pastry, &c. Inquire at No. 153 West 24th-st., for 2 or 3 days, where the best of references can be given.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st. between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY COMpetent cook, who will be required to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 10 West 20th-st., between 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN young woman, a situation as cook, in a private family; can give City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 153 Varick-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman, as a good cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City references given. No. 25 West 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who has lived in the best of families; has the best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 98 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 105 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged woman, as cook in a private family, or would do general housework in a family of two or three persons. Call for 2 or 3 days, at No. 301 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR AS GENERAL SERVANT.—Situation wanted in City or country by a well-recommended, willing woman, in the above capacity; knows her business in all its branches, and is willing to be generally useful. Call at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted by a highly respectable woman as cook in a gentleman's family; is thoroughly experienced in cooking all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, &c.; no objection to assist in washing and ironing of a moderate-sized family; reference to distinguished families in Brooklyn. Apply to Dr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 86 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PERmanent situation wanted in a first-class family, by a respectable Scotch Protestant young girl, or would do nursing alone, or wait on a delicate lady; is a neat sewer, kind and obliging, and fond of children. Has good references. Can be seen at No. 40 East 32d-st., second floor, back room. None but first-class families need apply.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good City references. Call, for two days, at 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant girl a situation as nurse and seamstress in a first-class family. No other need call. Call at No. 74 University place, corner of 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A situation wanted by a young woman; can cut and fit children's clothes. Good City reference. Apply at No. 35 West 13th-st.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a child from its birth; has no objections to take charge of grown children and do sewing; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as lady's nurse, or invalid's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good seamstress. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 327 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A GIRL wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes neatly, and dress ladies' hair; best of City references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 217 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer, or would do general housework in a private family; has excellent City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 623 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, back room. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; is neat, willing and obliging, understands her business, and is not afraid to work. The best of City reference from her last place. Can at No. 482 Greenwich-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for one day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR PLAIN SEWER.—A situation wanted, by a very neat and genteel girl, to do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing; is very respectable and of most obliging disposition, trustful and steady, and will try to please; wages not so much an object as a steady home. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or is a good seamstress; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very genteel American Protestant girl, wishes a situation as above; is a first-class seamstress, and a person of education and religious principles, and in neatness of appearance and manners is companionable for any lady. Refers to a religious family, where she has lived five years. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and assist in washing, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; has the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid, and would be willing to assist in taking care of growing children and do plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 East 32d-st., over the drug-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do waiting, or is willing to assist in washing in a small family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 122 7th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent chambermaid, a situation in a private family; is a good plain sewer and an excellent fine washer; no objection to care children; first-class City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 331 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family; can give good City references. Call at No. 122 East 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Call, or address, No. 112 East 23d-st.; the best of City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 526 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman; understands her business and can give good references. Apply at No. 123 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 Waverley-place

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Can give the best of city reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at 110 East Twenty-seventh street, near Third avenue.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Call at No. 64 West 16th-st., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing and waiting. Inquire for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Can give the best of city reference. Please call at No. 210 21st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City references given. No. 25 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Skirmish and Repulse of the Rebels near Cumberland Gap.

Reported Defeat of Bragg's Forces by Gen. Crittenden.

The Rebels Destroying Railroads in Kentucky.

Rumored Repulse of Gen. Rosecrans at Tupelo.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Last Thursday, a foraging party from Cumberland Gap encountered a party of rebels seven miles distant. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which the Federal loss was one killed and three wounded. The rebels were driven away with considerable loss, as they were exposed to a raking fire from a thirty-two pounder.

Rumors are quite general here, but whereof the headquarters here have not been advised, and do not credit that Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN has vanquished a portion of Gen. BRAGG'S force near Gallatin, Tennessee, and also that BRAGG'S entire forces are crossing the Cumberland River, with the view of invading Northern Kentucky.

The rebels yesterday destroyed the water stations at Benson and Bagdad, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and tore up a hundred yards of the track at Bagdad.

A party of rebels on Saturday went to West Point, at the mouth of Salt River, intending to capture any trading boats there, but vamosed on ascertaining that all such boats had been removed to the Indiana shore.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Late arrivals from Helena report all quiet there.

Our pickets stationed back in the country are frequently troubled by straggling bands of guerrillas.

An expedition had taken and brought down to Helena the wharf boats from Eunice and Napoleon.

Rebel prisoners captured say that a large number of Texas troops, fully armed and equipped, have arrived at Little Rock, Ark., within the last few days.

It was reported at Helena that Gen. ROSECRANS made an attack on the rebels at Tupelo, and was decisively repulsed.

The people of Commerce, Miss., have determined to prevent the guerrillas from firing on the boats passing that place.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 3d inst. contains Richmond advices of the 2d inst.

The rebel Senate, on the 2d instant, rejected the bill concerning Partisan Rangers, by a vote of 9 to 10.

The Society of Friends in North Carolina had memorialized the rebel Congress for a modification of the new Conscription act in their favor.

New-Orleans dates of the 28th of August say that Gen. BUTLER had issued an order requiring the merchants and the Crescent City banks to go into liquidation.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Sept. 7.

A meeting of the citizens, called by Gen. SHERMAN, last night, was largely attended, and showed unmistakable Union feeling, but without results. Gen SHERMAN addressed the meeting at length, in reply to the compliments that have been made to him.

A resolution was offered requesting him to require the citizens to take the oath or leave the city. The General did not think he had the power to enforce such an oath. A committee was appointed to memorialize Judge CATRON to organize the State Courts.

A skirmish between a party of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry and the enemy near Holly Springs, resulted in the capture of 80 of the latter.

TH ERECAPTURE OF CLARKSVILLE.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

News received at headquarters last night states that Clarksville has fallen into the hands of the Nationals. Col. LOWE left Fort Donelson Saturday, with the intention of attacking there on Sunday. He was met by them, 1,f00 strong. The rebels quickly dispersed. Twenty-five prisoners were taken.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Col. BRISTOW, of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, just arrived from Russellville, reports that on Sunday evening a portion of Gen. GRANT'S forces from Fort Donaldson drove a body of the rebels consisting of 300 guerrillas, with about 150 citizens of Clarksville. From their rifle-pits at Providence, three miles from Clarksville, the Federals shelled them out, when they took refuge in a barn. We shelled them out of that, and they resorted to a dwelling. We again shelled them out, and they entered Clarksville, when the citizens associated with the rebels laid aside their arms and resumed their civil associations. We took possession of Clarksville, the rebels retreating.

The rebel Col. JOHNSON at Hokkinsville, yesterday, acknowledged that SHACKELFORD, at the recent fight, whipped the rebels badly. JOHNSON'S forces are dispersed in small squads, and are stealing money and all other available property.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Small guerrilla bands are scattered through Garrard, Boyle, Lincoln, Washington and Mercer Counties, raising recruits and stealing horses and other property. At Dansville, WM. DUKE is raising a rebel cavalry regiment.

A citizen scout returned from the Nashville Pike says the country is full of small bands of guerrillas. The rebel Lieut.-Col. WOODWARD is skulking about in disguise. The rebel Capt. GARTH was at Trenton at noon, with about 200 men, poorly armed and badly scared.

It is rumored that a large body of rebels, with artillery, were to-day removing from Danville toward Lebanon.

The report is prevalent that BRAGG, with ninety-six regiments, is crossing the Cumberland.

Military circles credit the last two statements.

STEAMER CAPTURED BY GUERRILLAS.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

On the 3d inst. the steamer *W. B. Terry*, with two Dahlgren howitzers on board, while aground in the Tennessee River, at "Duck Shoals," one hundred miles above the river's mouth, was captured by guerrillas.

The guerrillas were in position on an adjacent hill, and fired so rapidly as to drive our gunners from their guns.

The guerrillas removed the guns from the boat, captured seventeen Government officers and burned the boat. They liberated the officers of the boat.

The rebels also captured three free negroes and sold them on the spot.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The following items are from the Grenada *Appeal*:

BUCKNER is created a Major-General, and assigned to the command of the Third Grand Division of the army.

Gen. BEAUREGARD had visited Mobile on Saturday last. His health is fully restored.

A Joint Committee had been appointed by the rebel Congress to investigate the charges against Secretary MALLORY, who is said to be very unpopular with the Secessionists.

The armed rebel steamer *Yorktown*, bound from Mobile to Havana, was totally lost on the 26th. Crew saved.

The *Appeal* glorifies exceedingly over the late rebel successes.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 28th says the Federals are perfectly confident of their ability to hold the city against BRECKINRIDGE and VAN DORN, whom it invites to another contest.

THE RECENT BATTLES IN VIRGINIA

REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Sept. 3, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following brief sketch of the operations of this army since the 9th of August:

I moved from Sperryville, Little Washington and Warrenton, with the corps of BANKS and SIGEL, and one division of McDOWELL'S corps, numbering in all thirty-two thousand men, to meet the enemy, who had crossed the Rapidan, and was advancing on Culpepper. The movement toward Gordonsville had completely succeeded in drawing off a large force from Richmond, and in relieving the army of the Potomac from much of the danger which threatened its withdrawal from the Peninsula.

The action of Aug. 9, at Cedar Mountain, with the forces under JACKSON, which compelled his retreat across the Rapidan, made necessary still further reinforcements of the enemy from Richmond; and by this time, it being apparent that the army of the Potomac was evacuating the Peninsula, the whole force of the enemy concentrated around Richmond was pushed forward with great rapidity to crush the army of Virginia before the forces evacuating the Peninsula could be united with it. I remained at Cedar Mountain, and still threatened to cross the Rapidan, until the 17th of August, by which time Gen. ROBERT LEE had assembled in my front, and within eight miles, nearly the whole rebel army. As soon as I ascertained this fact, and knew that the army of the Potomac was no longer in danger, I drew back my whole force across the Rappahannock, on the night of the 17th and day of the 18th, without loss of any kind, and one day in advance of LEE'S proposed movement against me. The enemy immediately appeared in my front at Rappahannock Station, and attempted to pass the river at that bridge, and the numerous fords above and below, but without success.

The line of the upper Rappahannock, which I had been ordered to hold, that the enemy might be delayed long enough in his advance upon Washington to enable the forces from the Peninsula to land and effect a junction with me, was very weak, as it could be crossed at almost any point above the railroad bridge by good fords.

By constant vigilance and activity, and much severe fighting for three days, the enemy was gradually forced around from the railroad crossing to Waterloo Bridge, west of Warrenton. Meantime my force had been much diminished by actual loss in battle, and by fatigue and exposure—so that, although I had been joined by a detachment under Gen. RENO and the other division of McDOWELL'S corps, my force barely numbered forty thousand men.

On the —— a heavy rain fell, which rendered the fords impassable for twenty-four hours. As soon as I discovered this, I concentrated my forces, and marched rapidly upon Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge to drive back the forces of the enemy, which had succeeded in crossing at these points. This was successfully done, and the bridges destroyed.

I passed one day—or rather part of one—at Warrenton and beyond. The enemy still continued to move slowly around along the river, masking every ford with artillery and heavy forces of infantry, so that it was impossible for me to attack him, even with the greatly inferior forces under my command, without passing the river over fords strongly guarded, in the face of superior numbers.

The movement of JACKSON toward White Plains and in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, while the main body of the enemy confronted me at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge, was well known to me, but I relied confidently upon the forces which I had been assured would be sent from Alexandria, and one stray division of which I had ordered to take post on the works at Manassas Junction, I was entirely under the belief that these would be there, and it was not until I found my communication intercepted that I was undeceived. I knew that this movement was no raid, and that it was made by not less than twenty-five thousand men, under JACKSON. By this time the army corps of HEINTZELMAN, about ten thousand strong, had reached Warrenton Junction; one division of it, I think, on the very day of the raid; but they came without artillery, with only forty rounds of ammunition to the man, without wagons, and even the field and General officers without horses. FITZ-JOHN PORTER also arrived at Bristow Station, near Rappahannock, with one of his divisions, 4,500 strong, whilst his other division was still at Barnett's and Kelly's Ford. I directed that corps, about 8,500 strong, to concentrate immediately at Warrenton Junction, where HEINTZELMAN already was. This was accomplished on the evening of the —th. As soon as it became known to me that JACKSON was on the railroad, it became apparent that the upper Rappahannock was no longer tenable. I could not detach a sufficient force to meet JACKSON, and at the same time attempt to confront the main body of the enemy. I accordingly at once evacuated Warrenton and Warrenton Junction, directing McDOWELL, with his own corps and SIGEL'S, and the division of REYNOLDS, to march rapidly by the turnpike upon Gainesville, so as to intercept any reinforcements coming to JACKSON through Thoroughfare Gap; and instructing RENO, with his command and KEARNEY, with one division of HEINTZELMAN'S, to march on Greenwich, so as to support McDOWELL in case of necessity. I moved back along the railroad upon Manassas Junction. Near Kettle Run HOOKER came upon the advance of EWELL'S Division on the afternoon of the 27th. A severe action took place, which terminated at dark, EWELL being driven from the field with the loss of his camp and three hundred killed and wounded. The unfortunate oversight of not bringing more than forty rounds of ammunition became at once alarming. At nightfall HOOKER had but about five rounds to the man left. As soon as I learned this I sent back orders to FITZ-JOHN PORTER to march with his corps at 1 o'clock that night, so as to be with HOOKER at daylight in the morning. The distance was only nine miles, and he received the dispatch at 9:50 o'clock, but did not reach the ground until after 10 o'clock next morning. He can probably explain better than I can the reason of this delay.

Fortunately HOOKER had handled the army so severely the evening before, and the movement of McDOWELL had begun to be so apparent, that the enemy, fearful of being surrounded, had retreated precipitately from Manassas Junction, directing his retreat through Centreville, as McDOWELL, RENO and KEARNEY had made the road through Gainesville impracticable. I immediately pushed forward to Manassas, and thence to Centreville, which was occupied by KEARNEY that night only a few hours after the enemy had left it. RENO had reached Manassas Junction, and FITZ-JOHN PORTER was immediately ordered up from Broad Run, where he had stopped. McDOWELL'S movement, conducted with vigor and speed, had been completely successful, the enemy being intercepted at Gainesville, and part of his forces driven back through Thoroughfare Gap. Late in the evening of the — McDOWELL'S advance (GIBBON'S Brigade) met the force of JACKSON retiring from Centreville, and about six miles from that place. A very sharp skirmish took place, ended by the darkness, in which the brigade of GIBBON behaved very handsomely, and suffered heavy loss.

SIGEL was close at hand with his corps, but did not join the action. I instructed KEARNEY to move forward at early day dawn toward Gainesville, closely followed by HOOKER and RENO, and engage the enemy thus placed between McDOWELL and SIGEL on the west, and FITZ-JOHN PORTER on the south. I also instructed FITZ-JOHN PORTER with his own corps, and KING'S Division of McDOWELL'S corps, which had for some reason fallen back from the Warrenton Turnpike toward Manassas Junction, to move at daylight in the morning upon Gainesville, along the Manassas Gap Railroad, until they communicated closely with the forces under HEINTZELMAN and SIGEL, cautioning them not to go further than was necessary to effect his junction, as we might be obliged to retire behind Bull Run that night for subsistence, if nothing else.

HEINTZELMAN marched early from Centreville toward Gainesville, closely followed by RENO. Meantime, shortly after daylight, SIGEL'S and REYNOLDS' Division of McDOWELL'S corps had become engaged with the enemy, who was brought to a stand, and he was soon joined by HEINTZELMAN and RENO, when the whole line became actively engaged.

PORTER marched as directed, followed by KING'S Division, which was by this time joined by RICKETT'S Division, which had been forced back from Thoroughfare Gap by the heavy forces of the enemy advancing to support JACKSON.

As soon as I found that the enemy had been brought to a halt, and was being vigorously attacked along the Warrenton Turnpike, I sent orders to McDOWELL to advance rapidly on the left, and attack the enemy in his flank, extending his right to meet REYNOLDS' left, and to FITZ-JOHN PORTER to keep his right well closed on McDOWELL'S left, and to attack the enemy in flank and rear, while he was pushed in front. This would have made the line of McDOWELL and PORTER at right angles to that of the other forces engaged.

The action raged furiously all day, McDOWELL, although previously in rear of PORTER bringing his whole corps on the field in the afternoon, and taking a conspicuous part in that day's operations. To my surprise and disappointment, I received late in the afternoon from PORTER a note saying that his advance had met the enemy on the flank in some force, and that he was retiring upon Manassas Junction without engaging or coming to the assistance of our other forces, although they were engaged in a furious action only two miles distant, and in full hearing of him. A portion of his force fell back towards Manassas, and he remained, as he afterward informed me, where he was looking at the enemy during the whole of the afternoon of Friday and part of Friday night, passing over in plain view to reinforce the troops under JACKSON without an effort to prevent it or assist us. One at least of his brigades under Gen. GRIFFEN, got round to Centreville, and remained there during the whole of the next day's battle, without coming on the field, though in full view of the battle which was raging, whilst Gen. GRIFFEN himself spent the day in making ill-natured strictures upon the General commanding the action, in the presence of a promiscuous assemblage.

Darkness closed the action on Friday, the enemy being driven back from his positions by HEINTZELMAN'S corps and RENO, concluded by a furious attack along the turnpike by KING'S Division of McDOWELL'S corps, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

I do not hesitate to say that if the corps of PORTER had attacked the enemy in flank on the afternoon of Friday, as he had my written order to do, we should utterly have crushed JACKSON before the forces under LEE could have reached him. Why he did not do so I cannot understand.

Our men, much worn down by hard service and continuous fighting for many previous days, and very short of provisions, rested on their guns. Our horses had had no forage for two days. I had telegraphed and written urgently for rations and forage to be sent us, but on Saturday morning, before the action was resumed, I received a letter from Gen. FRANKLIN, written the day before at Alexandria, stating to me that he had been directed by Gen. McCLELLAN to inform me that rations and forage for my command would be loaded into the cars and available wagons as soon as I would send a cavalry escort to Alexandria to bring them up. All hope of being able to maintain my position, whether victorious or not vanished with this letter. My cavalry was utterly broken down by long and constant service in the face of the enemy, and bad as they were could not be spared from the front, even if there had been time to go back thirty miles to Alexandria and await the loading of trains. At the time this letter was written Alexandria was swarming with troops, and my whole army interposed between that place and the enemy. I at once understood that we must, if possible, finish what we had to do that day, as night must see us behind Bull Run if we wished to save men and animals from starvation.

On Friday night I sent a peremptory order to Gen PORTER to bring his command on the field, and report to me in person within three hours after he received the order. A portion he brought up, but, as I before stated, one of his brigades remained the whole day at Centreville, and was not in the engagement. The enemy's heavy reinforcements having reached him on Friday afternoon and night, he began to mass on his right for the purpose of crushing our left and occupying the road to Centreville in our rear. His heaviest assault was made about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when, after overwhelming FITZ-JOHN PORTER and driving his forces back on the centre and left, mass after mass of his forces were pushed against our left. A terrific contest, with great slaughter, was carried on for several hours, our men behaving with firmness and gallantry under the immediate command of Gen. McDOWELL. When night closed, our left had been forced back about half a mile, but still remained firm and unshaken, while our right held its ground.

Gen. FRANKLIN with his corps, arrived after dark at Centreville, six miles in our rear, whilst SUMNER was four miles behind FRANKLIN. I could have brought up these corps in the morning in time to have renewed the action, but starvation stared both men and horses in the face, and broken and exhausted as they were, they were in no condition to bear hunger also. I accordingly retired to Centreville that night in perfect order. Neither on Sunday nor on Monday did the enemy make any advance upon us. On Monday I sent to the army corps commanders for their effective strength, which, all told, including SUMNER and FRANKLIN, fell short of sixty thousand men. Instead of bringing up thirty thousand men, FRANKLIN and SUMNER united fell short of twenty thousand, and these, added to the force I had, already wearied out, and much cut up, did not give me the means to do anything else than stand on the defense.

The enemy during Monday again began to work slowly around to our right for the purpose of possessing Fairfax Court-house, and thus turning our rear.

COUCH'S division and one brigade of SUMNER'S had been left there, and I sent down HOOKER on Monday afternoon to take command and post himself at or in front of Germantown, at the same time directing McDOWELL to take position along the turnpike from Centreville to Fairfax Court-house, about two miles west of the latter place.

HEINTZELMAN was directed to post himself in rear and support of RENO, who was pushed north of the road, at a point about two and a half miles east of Centreville, and to cover that road, it being my purpose, in the course of the night, to mass my command on the right, in the direction of Germantown, where I felt convinced the next attack of the enemy would be made.

Late in the afternoon of Monday, the enemy made his demonstration upon Germantown, but was met by HOOKER at that place, and by RENO, reinforced by KEARNEY, further west. The battle was very severe, though short, the enemy being driven back a mile with heavy loss, leaving his dead and wounded. In this short action we lost two of our most valuable and distinguished officers, Gens. KEARNEY and STEVENS.

By moving, the whole of my command was massed behind a difficult creek, between Flint Hill and the Warrenton Junction, with the advance, under HOOKER, in front of Germantown.

With the exception of SUMNER, the commanders of the army corps of the Army of the Potomac had continued to inform me that their commands were and had been demoralized ever since they left Harrison's Landing; that they had no spirit and no disposition to fight. This latter statement their conduct in the various actions fully contradicted, but the straggling in those corps was distressing.

The full facts having been reported, * * on Tuesday afternoon, to retire to the intrenchments near Washington, which was accordingly done on that day and the next, in good order and without the slightest loss.

BANKS, who had been left with the Railroad trains, cut off at Bristol by the burning of the bridge, was ordered to join me on Monday at Centreville, which he did on the afternoon of that day.

This brief summary will explain sufficiently in detail the whole of the operations of the forces under my command, during sixteen days of continuous fighting by day and marching by night.

To confront a powerful enemy with greatly inferior forces, and fight him day by day without losing your army; to delay and embarrass his movements, and to force him, by persistent resistance, to adopt long and circuitous routes to his destination, are the duties which have been imposed upon me. They are, of all military operations, the most difficult and the most harassing, both to the Commander and to his troops. How far we have been successful I leave to the judgment of my countrymen. The armies of Virginia and of the Potomac have been united in the presence and against the efforts of a wary and vigorous enemy in greatly superior force to either, with no loss for which they did not exact full retribution.

Among the officers whom I feel bound to mention with especial gratitude, for their most hearty, cordial and untiring zeal and energy, are Gens. McDOWELL, BANKS, RENO, HEINTZELMAN, HOOKER and KEARNEY, and many others of inferior rank, whom I shall take great satisfaction in bringing to the notice of the Government.

The troops have exhibited wonderful patience and courage, and I cannot say too much for them.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Return of Gen. Hunter to the North—His Negro Policy Adopted by the President—Five Negro Regiments to be Raised, and Fifty Thousand More to be Employed in the Quartermaster's Department—The Experiment of Free Labor, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

There is little doubt that the next mail from the North will bring an order from the War Department recalling Major-Gen. HUNTER to a field of greater activity. The Government had not lent him a hearty support in carrying out his policy of arming the blacks, by which alone he could make himself useful in this department to the National cause; and, therefore, more than two months since he applied to be relieved, rather than to sit supinely with folded hands, when his military abilities might be found of service elsewhere. Now, however, I have reason to believe that Gen. HUNTER'S views upon the question of forming negro regiments have been unreservedly adopted by the President, and the whole question has assumed such a different phase that Gen. HUNTER almost regrets that he is to leave the department. The last mail brought the authorization of the President to enlist five negro regiments, each of a thousand negroes, to be armed and uniformed for the service of the United States, and also authorizes the enrollment of an additional 50,000 to be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, nominally as laborers, but as they are to be organized into companies and uniformed, and a portion of their time is to be spent in drilling, it is easy to understand that the possibility of there being used as soldiers is not lost sight of. The exact time of commencing the work of enlisting the colored recruits I am not able to state, but that it will be shortly, to my mind, there is not a shadow of doubt. The only way in which the men can be obtained is by the establishment of posts at various places upon the coast, where the negroes, assured of protection, will flock to us by thousands. Past experience and present information both go to prove this fact. And to establish these posts more men will be required; therefore we may soon expect that the Government will be deriving positive advantages from this Department which heretofore, has been only negatively of service, as the field of experiments and the testing of ideas. Gen. SAXTON will go to Washington by the first steamer, for consultation with the President on the subject.

And while speaking of the negroes, let me present a few statistics, obtained from an official source, respecting the success which has crowned the experiment of employing them as free paid laborers upon the plantations. The population of the Division (including Port Royal, St. Helena and Ladies' Islands, with the smaller ones thereto adjacent, but excluding Hilton Head and its surroundings) is as follows:

Effective	3,817
Non-effective	3,110
Total	6,927

The number of acres under cultivation on the same islands is:

Of corn	6,444
Of cotton	3,384
Of potatoes	1,407

A little calculation will show that the negroes have raised enough corn and potatoes to support themselves, besides a crop of cotton, (now ripe,) somewhat smaller, it is true, than in former years, but still of very considerable value to the Government.

The steamer which was burned the other day in the Savannah River by the rebels, to prevent her falling into our hands, was the *Emma*, and not the *Nashville*, as was at first believed. The *Emma* was a nearly new boat, of beautiful model, light draft, and much prized for her adaptability to run the blockade, which she has several times succeeded in doing. She was run on shore in a fog. We will save some of her cargo and machinery.

The steamer *Saron*, from Boston, on the 23d ult., bound for New-Orleans, put in here on Sunday last, in distress, her engine having broken down. H. J. W.

The Funeral of Col. Fletcher Webster.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The funeral of the lamented Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER was one of the most solemn, touching and imposing demonstrations which our citizens have been called on to unite in for many years.

The body of the dead hero lay in state in Faneuil Hall from yesterday morning until 11 o'clock to-day, and was viewed by hundreds of citizens whose countenances expressed the deepest grief for the loss they had sustained.

In the tranquillity of death the resemblance of Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER to his illustrious father was especially observed by those who knew both father and son and loved them well.

The procession moved from Faneuil Hall to the Summer-street Church. It was composed of the military, the civic bodies, the Governor and State Officers and the City Authorities in carriages, and the mourning relatives of the deceased soldier.

Rev. CHANDLER ROBBINS performed the funeral ceremonies, and the remains of the gallant dead were then conveyed to Marshfield, to be deposited in the family tomb.

The Maine State Election.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 9—2 A M.

We have returns from ninety-one towns in the State, giving the following vote for Governor:

COBURN, Republican, 17,536; BRADBURY, Peace Democrat, 12,170; JAMESON, Union Democrat, 2,325.

The same towns last year gave WASHBURNE 21,964, DANA 7,360, JAMESON 7,754.

The Republican majority in these towns this year is 2,858, against 6,820 last year.

The aggregate vote in these towns is 31,854, against the aggregate vote last year, which was 37,108.

The aggregate vote this year will probably fall short 13,000, the aggregate vote of 1861 being 100,503.

The net Republican loss in these ninety-one towns is 3,962.

As we have returns now from nearly two-fifths of the State, the loss, if it continues, will leave the Republican majority not over 8,000, against 16,875 last year, being less than half.

From appearances, the Republicans have carried four out of the five Congressional Districts.

The First Congressional District is in doubt.

There will be a large Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, though not so large as last year.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

No additional returns of any consequence have been received to-day. LORENZO D. M. SWEET, Democrat, is probably elected to Congress from the First District by a small majority.

Movements of Gen. Pope, &c.

MADISON, Wis., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

A telegram received by Gov. SOLOMON, from Secretary STANTON, this afternoon, announces that Gen. POPE is on his way to St. Paul, Minn., to take command of the Northwestern Department, headquarters located at St. Paul.

A special session of the Legislature meets here to-morrow.

George Francis Train.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Apartments were secured at the Revere House to-day, by CURTIS GOULD, Esq., of the Boston *Bulletin* for GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. Mr. TRAIN will probably arrive here on Friday evening, and will lecture on England at the Music Hall Saturday evening.

GUERRILLAS IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Saturday night, QUANTRELL, with a force variously estimated at from 200 to 1,000, entered Olathe, Johnson County, Kansas. At last accounts they still held the place. Several stores were robbed, the office of the *Mirror* newspaper demolished, and 50 recruits for Kansas regiments captured.

Gov. ROBINSON has issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens of the State to organize and arm for home defence. He says one-half the enrolled militia of the State have entered the United States service.

THE TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS.

The Savages Still Active—Engagement near Fort Ridgeley—Fort Abercrombie Threatened.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Sept. 6.

Mayor PRINCE arrived in this city last night, with dispatches from Fort Ridgeley to Sept. 4.

Capts. GRANT and ANDERSON, with a small party of infantry and cavalry, were attacked by 250 savages, eighteen miles from Fort Ridgeley.

During the engagement the whites managed to throw up breastworks of dead horses and earth, and held out until Col. SIBLEY came to their relief and drove the Indians back.

Thirteen whites were killed, and forty-seven wounded, in this engagement. Most of the killed were residents of this city.

Before the engagement commenced, Capt. GRANT'S party succeeded in burying eighty-five massacred whites. One woman had laid in the woods two weeks unburied.

Capt. VANDERHOOK, commanding at Fort Abercrombie, writes that a large number of Indians had appeared around the fort, and carried off all the Government mules and cattle belonging to that post.

Capt. VANDERHOOK says that he is compelled to keep his entire force on the strictest guard all night and also says that, unless reinforcements appear soon he will be compelled to abandon the post.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Intelligence from Dacotah and the Upper Missouri indicates serious Indian hostilities. Gov. JOYNE, of Dacotah, issued a proclamation, on the 30th ult., calling on the settlers to organize 2,000 men. Judge AMIDON and his son had already been killed.

Gen. BLUNT received a dispatch yesterday from Gov. JOYNE, dated Sioux City, Sept. 6, which says the Indians made an attack that morning within three miles of Yankton, the Capital of the Territory.

The courier bringing the dispatch to Sioux City with an escort of ten men, had a fight with twenty Indians, ten miles from Yanktown. The Governor calls for a regiment, arms and ammunition, as a general Indian war is feared.

The Democratic State Convention.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The attendance to the State Convention of the Democracy is quite large. The prominent men of the party were nearly all present. The Delavan House is crowded, headquarters being held there. Among those here to-night are Horatio Seymour, Wm. Kelly, Dean Richmond, Fernando Wood, Benjamin Wood, Sanford E. Church, Livingston Sprake, Judge Paige, Judge Comstock, Senator Murphy, John Magee, John J. Taylor, Judge Pratt, and others. Hon. Mr. SHIEL, M. C. from Oregon, is at the Delavan, and will remain during the session of the Convention.

Entire unanimity seems to prevail. The Convention will be quite full. New-York and Brooklyn present a harmonious front for the first time in many years. Senator PURDY, ELIJAH PURDY and LANNIG are spoken of as temporary Chairman, Judge PAIGE, of Schenectady, or Judge COMSTOCK, for permanent President. If Mr. KELLY is a member of the Convention, he will fill the latter places.

HORATIO SEYMOUR will be nominated by acclamation. DAVID R. FLOYD JONES stands the best chance for Lieutenant-Governor. SANFORD E. CHURCH is not a candidate for any position. Mr. SKINNER, the present Canal Commissioner, will be renominated. FRED. A. TALLMADGE will be named for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, if the Constitutional Union Party desire it. For State Prison Inspector, Mr. C. RHODES, of New-York, and CHARLES WALKER, of Chemung, are spoken of.

The resolutions will be very brief, probably confined to one declaring purpose, partly in support of the President in the prosecution of the war on the basis of the Constitution.

ELIJAH PURDY, Capt. RYNDERS, and others, of the New-York Tammany Delegation, are at the Delavan, as well as FERNANDO WOOD, BENJAMIN RAE, and the rest of the Mozarters.

The business of the Convention will be done up to-morrow.

Address of the Citizens' War Committee of Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The Citizens' War Committee publish an address to-day, urging every able-bodied man to have in his possession at once the necessary arms and clothing to me t any emergency th may occur.

The Postage Currency.

PAYMENT OF NOTES OF THE NEW CURRENCY RESUMED—GREAT NUMBER OF APPLICANTS—THE NUMBER ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY—MANNER OF DISBURSEMENT.

The payment of the new postage stamp currency was resumed last Monday. Although several weeks have elapsed since the notes were first issued, and since they have been disbursed in Washington by army paymasters, but few had found their way into circulation in this City. About a fortnight since the Sub-Treasurer paid a very small number to people desirous of obtaining them; but so few were disbursed that they are seldom met with. They have been received at the Custom-house, in sums less than five dollars, for fees, &c., and a few have been returned to importers, by the Cashier, in making change. The Sub-Treasury was the scene of great activity on Monday, the number of applicants for the new notes being very large—a long line extending from the entrance, through Wall-street to Nassau. The announcement was made, by advertisement, that the payment would be resumed on that day, but that the notes would be disbursed only in sums of five dollars.

This plan was adopted to ensure speed in the delivery, and thus prevent all unnecessary delay. Packages of the notes, valued at five dollars, were rapidly delivered, the Treasury notes being accepted in payment therefor. Each package contained stamps of the different denominations assorted. Notes for five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents are the only ones issued. About $10,000 worth of the notes were disbursed in this manner on Monday. On Tuesday, the news that the notes were being paid out to the public was much more generally known than on the day before, and at an early hour a very large crowd had assembled at the Sub-Treasury. The line of applicants at about ten o'clock extended from the Sub-Treasury through Wall-street to William, and even to Liberty-street. Only a small number of the notes were paid out, and a greater portion of those waiting their turn were disappointed, being unable to obtain the change desired.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The jury trials in this Court will commence on Thursday next, the 15th inst., when the following causes will be called: Nos. 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

(Advertisement.)

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES,
And are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES.
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

(Advertisement.)

The new play at BARNUM'S is a perfect success. To-day being the usual family holiday, it will be produced both afternoon and evening. There will be a crowd of ladies and children. The new colored fish are the admiration.

(Advertisement.)

Young men can learn their true pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness, by obtaining a phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 9.—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*.—Dr. Ramsbotham, lady and niece; Rev. W. G. Lamson, of Paris; Sir John Murray, Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Hull, Miss Hattie Hull, Miss Mary Hull, Mr. J. Nesmith, Mrs. Baxter, Master Baxter, Miss Andrews, Miss A. Andrews, Mrs. Conover, Mrs. Peebles, Master Juanita Peebles, Mr. E. B. Reed, Mr. John B. Wilson, Mr. Charles Hull, S. M. Stone, Mrs. Wilkie, Miss Wilkie, Miss A. Wilkie, Mrs. Constalle, Mrs. D. H. Cochrane, Dr. Eddy, Mr. J. Eddy, Mr. E. C. Fisher, Mrs. Middleton, Mr. S. Cheert, Mr. J. Hall, Mr. Harting and lady; J. Price, lady and infant; J. Bell and lady; Mr. Pratt Adams and lady; Mr. Ward and lady; Mr. Brenningshausen and lady; Miss Vivian, Miss Chinery, Miss Nicholls, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. A. Lyle and lady; Mr. Trumbull and lady and two children; Mr. Geo. Denford, lady and two children; Miss Little, Mr. John S. Benson, Miss Bailey, Mr. Ferguson and lady; Miss Sudden, Mrs. Patterson, three children and servant; Mr. W. E. Stanton, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Hoyt, A. Bard, Geo. S. Johnson, A. Ballard, T. J. George, Mr. Exaher, Mr. Exasquiayd, Mr. Joseph Equsquiayd, Mr. G. Roger, Mr. P. Marie, Mr. Calville, Mr. F. Sanders, Mr. Isaac Wrench, Mr. A. Arnoore, Mr. F. Grassin, Mr. John Pegrott, Mrs. Hovey, Mr. Gustav Hoffner, Mr. Finloy, Mr. Lundy, Mr. Gleckler, Mr. J. O. Wood, Mr. Jackson, S. Wall, Mr. Irish, S. W. Williams Read, Mr. Brennan, Mr. A. Grech, Mr. Geo. Henthel, Mr. Pat. O. Harlow, Mr. Thos. Vrivilin, Mr. De Magliano, Mr. Michael Brown, Mr. S. Bateman and lady; Mr. Hunker, Capt. Hunker, Capt. Taylor, Mr. Hovey, Miss Langley, Mr. Elneda, Mr. C. Mayo, Mr. Wm. Trenk, Mr. Hernieke, Mr. L. H. Smith, Mr. Geo. D. Boardman, Mr. Harris, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Mander, Mr. John Hanna.

SEPT. 9.—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*.—Hermann Hill, C. Wassiddo, Lewis Fink, wife and son; Paul Alexanderson, C. C. Hauck, lady and three children; Isabella Hussagh, Sopre Schmidt, C. Balnius and lady, C. L. Bernays, lady and four children; John Muller, Paul Nenninger, Carl Baeder, S. Greenfield, T. G. Michels, H. Stursberg, lady and three children; Maria Romig, Jas. Alucks, Louise Alker, Felice Alker, Mr. Maner, Mr. Mayer, Louise Nebe, L. E. Koch, Henriette Hummel, Flora Stein, Amalia Stein, E. Bargebabi and lady, Sophie Levy, Adelpheid Levy, F. Pump, Meese Hess, Anna Hayn, Catharine Hayn, J. Mendel, lady and son; B. Nepler, Otto Martin, F. Rugelberg, A. String, H. Nathan, Nanny Nathan, G. Passet and lady, F. Herkmann, lady and two children; E. Schafeil, W. Albertus, V. Berg, Mary Bauer, C. Vilter, T. B. F. Hobbe, Sophia Behn, Mr. Stephany, Bertha Hilger, Emma Bohne, W. Koch, G. Wittkofski, lady and child; F. Schelbel, Helena Stasson, G. Hilgens, C. Bohde, lady and child; G. Vagler, lady and child; Laura Kashobrer, M. Landrethron, Emilee Lindhohm, W. Weinbergen, M. Issler, S. Raptenberg, Caroline Schmidt, P. C. Kocherrath, Augustus Hermann, lady and four children; Mr. Jenis, Julie Hansen, W. Lindenberg, A. Knockel, Geo. Lanes, Chas. Bilsor, W. A. Raynals, D. W.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A Skirmish and Repulse of the Rebels near Cumberland Gap.

Reported Defeat of Bragg's Forces by Gen. Crittenden.

The Rebels Destroying Railroads in Kentucky.

Rumored Repulse of Gen. Rosecrans at Tupelo.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Last Thursday, a foraging party from Cumberland Gap encountered a party of rebels seven miles distant. A sharp skirmish ensued, in which the Federal loss was one killed and three wounded. The rebels were driven away with considerable loss, as they were exposed to a raking fire from a thirty-two pounder.

Rumors are quite general here, but whereof the headquarters here have not been advised, and do not credit that Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN has vanquished a portion of Gen. BRAGG's force near Gallatin, Tennessee, and also that BRAGG's entire forces are crossing the Cumberland River, with the view of invading Northern Kentucky.

The rebels yesterday destroyed the water stations at Benson and Bagdad, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and tore up a hundred yards of the track at Bagdad.

A party of rebels on Saturday went to West Point, at the mouth of Salt River, intending to capture any trading boats there, but vamosed on ascertaining that all such boats had been removed to the Indiana shore.

NEWS RECEIVED FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Late arrivals from Helena report all quiet there.

Our pickets stationed back in the country are frequently troubled by straggling bands of guerrillas.

An expedition had taken and brought down to Helena the wharf boats from Eunice and Napoleon.

Rebel prisoners captured say that a large number of Texas troops, fully armed and equipped, have arrived at Little Rock, Ark., within the last few days.

It was reported at Helena that Gen. ROSECRANS made an attack on the rebels at Tupelo, and was decisively repulsed.

The people of Commerce, Miss., have determined to prevent the guerrillas from firing on the boats passing that place.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 3d inst. contains Richmond advices of the 2d inst.

The rebel Senate, on the 2d instant, rejected the Bill concerning Partisan Rangers, by a vote of 9 to 10.

The Society of Friends in North Carolina had memorialized the rebel Congress for a modification of the new Conscription act in their favor.

New-Orleans dates of the 28th of August say that Gen. BUTLER had issued an order requiring the merchants and the Crescent City banks to go into liquidation.

STEAMER CAPTURED BY GUERRILLAS.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

On the 3d inst. the steamer *W. B. Terry*, with two Dahlgren howitzers on board, while aground in the Tennessee River, at "Duck Shoals," one hundred miles above the river's mouth, was captured by guerrillas.

The guerrillas were in position on an adjacent hill, and fired so rapidly as to drive our gunners from their guns.

The guerrillas removed the guns from the boat, captured seventeen Government officers and burned the boat. They liberated the officers of the boat.

The rebels also captured three free negroes and sold them on the spot.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The following items are from the Grenada *Appeal*:

BUCKNER is created a Major-General, and assigned to the command of the Third Grand Division of the army.

Gen. BEAUREGARD and Staff arrived at Mobile on Saturday last. His health is fully restored.

A Joint Committee had been appointed by the rebel Congress to investigate the charges against Secretary MALLORY, who is said to be very unpopular with the Secessionists.

The armed rebel steamer *Yorktown*, bound from Mobile to Havana, was totally lost on the 26th. Crew saved.

The *Appeal* glorifies exceedingly over the late rebel successes.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 28th says the Federals are perfectly confident of their ability to hold the city against BRECKINRIDGE and VAN DORN, whom it invites to another contest.

THE TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS.

The Savages Still Active—Engagement near Fort Ridgeley—Fort Abercrombie Threatened.

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Address of the Citizens' War Committee of Boston.

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The Citizens' War Committee publish an address to-day, urging every able-bodied man to have in his possession at once the necessary arms and clothing to meet any emergency that may occur.

THE RECENT BATTLES IN VIRGINIA

REPORT OF MAJOR-GEN. POPE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Sept. 3, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following brief sketch of the operations of this army since the 9th of August:

I moved from Sperryville, Little Washington and Warrenton, with the corps of BANKS and SIGEL, and one division of McDOWELL's corps, numbering in all thirty-two thousand men, to meet the enemy, who had crossed the Rapidan, and was advancing on Culpepper. The movement toward Gordonsville had completely succeeded in drawing off a large force from Richmond, and in relieving the army of the Potomac from much of the danger which threatened its withdrawal from the Peninsula.

The action of Aug. 9, at Cedar Mountain, with the forces under JACKSON, which compelled his retreat across the Rapidan, made necessary still further reinforcements of the enemy from Richmond; and by this time, it being apparent that the army of the Potomac was evacuating the Peninsula, the whole force of the enemy concentrated around Richmond was pushed forward with great rapidity to crush the army of Virginia before the forces evacuating the Peninsula could be united with it. I remained at Cedar Mountain, and still threatened to cross the Rapidan, until the 17th of August, by which time Gen. ROBERT LEE had assembled in my front, and within eight miles, nearly the whole rebel army. As soon as I ascertained this fact, and knew that the army of the Potomac was no longer in danger, I drew back my whole force across the Rappahannock, on the night of the 17th and day of the 18th, without loss of any kind, and one day in advance of LEE's proposed movement against me. The enemy immediately appeared in my front at Rappahannock Station, and attempted to pass the river at that bridge, and the numerous fords above and below, but without success.

The line of the upper Rappahannock, which I had been ordered to hold, that the enemy might be delayed long enough in his advance upon Washington to enable the forces from the Peninsula to land and effect a junction with me, was very weak, as it could be crossed at almost any point above the railroad bridge by good fords.

By constant vigilance and activity, and much severe fighting for three days, the enemy was gradually forced around from the railroad crossing to Waterloo Bridge, west of Warrenton. Meantime my force had been much diminished by actual loss in battle, and by fatigue and exposure—so that, although I had been joined by a detachment under Gen. RENO and the other division of McDOWELL's corps, my force barely numbered forty thousand men.

On the —— a heavy rain fell, which rendered the fords impassable for twenty-four hours. As soon as I discovered this, I concentrated my forces, and marched rapidly upon Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge to drive back the forces of the enemy, which had succeeded in crossing at these points. This was successfully done, and the bridges destroyed.

I passed one day—or rather part of one—at Warrenton and beyond. The enemy still continued to move slowly around along the river, masking every ford with artillery and heavy forces of infantry, so that it was impossible for me to attack him, even with the greatly inferior forces under my command, without passing the river over fords strongly guarded, in the face of superior numbers.

The movement of JACKSON toward White Plains and in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, while the main body of the enemy confronted me at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge, was well known to me, but I relied confidently upon the forces which I had been assured would be sent from Alexandria, and one stray division of which I had ordered to take post on the works at Manassas Junction, I was entirely under the belief that these would be there, and it was not until I found my communication intercepted that I was undeceived. I knew that this movement was no raid, and that it was made by not less than twenty-five thousand men, under JACKSON. By this time the army corps of HEINTZELMAN, about ten thousand strong, had reached Warrenton Junction; one division of it, I think, on the very day of the raid; but they came without artillery, with only forty rounds of ammunition to the man, without wagons, and even the field and General officers without horses. FITZ-JOHN PORTER also arrived at Bristow Station, near Rappahannock, with one of his divisions, 4,500 strong, whilst his other division was still at Barnett's and Kelly's Ford. I directed that corps, about 8,500 strong, to concentrate immediately at Warrenton Junction, where HEINTZELMAN already was. This was accomplished on the evening of the —th. As soon as it became known to me that JACKSON was on the railroad, it became apparent that the upper Rappahannock was no longer tenable. I could not detach a sufficient force to meet JACKSON, and at the same time attempt to confront the main body of the enemy. I accordingly at once evacuated Warrenton and Warrenton Junction, directing McDOWELL, with his own corps and SIGEL's, and the division of REYNOLDS, to march rapidly by the turnpike upon Gainesville, so as to intercept any reinforcements coming to JACKSON through Thoroughfare Gap; and instructing RENO, with his command and KEARNEY, with one division of HEINTZELMAN's, to march on Greenwich, so as to support McDOWELL in case of necessity. I moved back along the railroad upon Manassas Junction. Near Kettle Run HOOKER came upon the advance of EWELL's Division on the afternoon of the 27th. A severe action took place, which terminated at dark, EWELL being driven from the field with the loss of his camp and three hundred killed and wounded. The unfortunate oversight of not bringing more than forty rounds of ammunition became at once alarming. At nightfall HOOKER had but about five rounds to the man left. As soon as I learned this I sent back orders to FITZ-JOHN PORTER to march with his corps at 1 o'clock that night, so as to be with HOOKER at daylight in the morning. The distance was only nine miles, and he received the dispatch at 9:30 o'clock, but did not reach the ground until after 10 o'clock next morning. He can probably explain better than I can the reason of this delay.

Fortunately HOOKER had handled the army so severely the evening before, and the movement of McDOWELL had begun to be so apparent, that the enemy, fearful of being surrounded, had retreated precipitately from Manassas Junction, directing his retreat through Centreville, as McDOWELL, RENO and KEARNEY had made the road through Gainesville impracticable. I immediately pushed forward to Manassas, and thence to Centreville, which was occupied by KEARNEY that night only a few hours after the enemy had left it. RENO had reached Manassas Junction, and FITZ-JOHN PORTER was immediately ordered up from Broad Run, where he had stopped. McDOWELL's movement, conducted with vigor and speed, had been completely successful, the enemy being intercepted at Gainesville, and part of his forces driven back through Thoroughfare Gap. Late in the evening of the — McDOWELL's advance (GIBBON's Brigade) met the force of JACKSON retiring from Centreville, and about six miles from that place. A very sharp skirmish took place, ended by the darkness, in which the brigade of GIBBON behaved very handsomely, and suffered heavy loss.

SIGEL was close at hand with his corps, but did not join the action. I instructed KEARNEY to move forward at early day dawn toward Gainesville, closely followed by HOOKER and RENO, and engage the enemy thus placed between McDOWELL and SIGEL on the west, and FITZ-JOHN PORTER on the south. I also instructed FITZ-JOHN PORTER with his own corps, and KING's Division of McDOWELL's corps, which had for some reason fallen back from the Warrenton Turnpike toward Manassas Junction, to move at daylight in the morning upon Gainesville, along the Manassas Gap Railroad, until they communicated closely with the forces under HEITZELMAN and SIGEL, cautioning them not to go further than was necessary to effect this junction, as we might be obliged to retire behind Bull Run that night for subsistence, if nothing else.

HEINTZELMAN marched early from Centreville toward Gainesville, closely followed by RENO. Meantime, shortly after daylight, SIGEL's and REYNOLDS' Division of McDOWELL's corps had become engaged with the enemy, who was brought to a stand, and he was soon joined by HEINTZELMAN and RENO, when the whole line became actively engaged.

PORTER marched as directed, followed by KING's Division, which was by this time joined by RICKETT's Division, which had been forced back from Thoroughfare Gap by the heavy forces of the enemy advancing to support JACKSON.

As soon as I found that the enemy had been brought to a halt, and was being vigorously attacked along the Warrenton Turnpike, I sent orders to McDOWELL to advance rapidly on the left, and attack the enemy in his flank, extending his right to meet REYNOLDS' left, and to FITZ-JOHN PORTER to keep his right well closed on McDOWELL's left, and to attack the enemy in flank and rear, while he was pushed in front. This would have made the line of McDOWELL and PORTER at right angles to that of the other forces engaged.

The action raged furiously all day, McDOWELL, although previously in rear of PORTER bringing his whole corps on the field in the afternoon, and taking a conspicuous part in that day's operations. To my surprise and disappointment, I received late in the afternoon from PORTER a note saying that his advance had met the enemy on the flank in some force, and that he was retiring upon Manassas Junction without engaging or coming to the assistance of our other forces, although they were engaged in a furious action only two miles distant, and in full hearing of him. A portion of his force fell back towards Manassas, and he remained, as he afterward informed me, where he was looking at the enemy during the whole of the afternoon of Friday and part of Friday night, passing over in plain view to reinforce the troops under JACKSON without an effort to prevent it or assist us. One at least of his brigades under Gen. GRIFFEN, got round to Centreville, and remained there during the whole of the next day's battle, without coming on the field, though in full view of the battle which was raging, whilst Gen. GRIFFEN himself spent the day in making ill-natured strictures upon the General commanding the action, in the presence of a promiscuous assemblage.

Darkness closed the action on Friday, the enemy being driven back from his positions by HEINTZELMAN's corps and RENO, concluded by a furious attack along the turnpike by KING's Division of McDOWELL's corps, leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

I do not hesitate to say that if the corps of PORTER had attacked the enemy in flank on the afternoon of Friday, as he had my written order to do, we should utterly have crushed JACKSON before the forces under LEE could have reached him. Why he did not do so I cannot understand.

Our men, much worn down by hard service and continuous fighting for many previous days, and very short of provisions, rested on their guns. Our horses had had no forage for two days. I had telegraphed and written urgently for rations and forage to be sent us, but on Saturday morning, before the action was resumed, I received a letter from Gen. FRANKLIN, written the day before at Alexandria, stating to me that he had been directed by Gen. McCLELLAN to inform me that rations and forage for my command would be loaded into the cars and available wagons as soon as I would send a cavalry escort to Alexandria to bring them up. All hope of being able to maintain my position, whether victorious or not vanished with this letter: My cavalry was utterly broken down by long and constant service in the face of the enemy, and bad as they were could not be spared from the front, even if there had been time to go back thirty miles to Alexandria and await the loading of trains. At the time this letter was written Alexandria was swarming with troops, and my whole army interposed between that place and the enemy. I at once understood that we must, if possible, finish what we had to do that day, as night must see us behind Bull Run if we wished to save men and animals from starvation.

On Friday night I sent a peremptory order to Gen PORTER to bring his command on the field, and report to me in person within three hours after he received the order. A portion he brought up, but, as I before stated, one of his brigades remained the whole day at Centreville, and was not in the engagement. The enemy's heavy reinforcements having reached him on Friday afternoon and night, he began to mass on his right for the purpose of crushing our left and occupying the road to Centreville in our rear. His heaviest assault was made about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when, after overwhelming FITZ-JOHN PORTER and driving his forces back on the centre and left, mass after mass of his forces were pushed against our left. A terrific contest, with great slaughter, was carried on for several hours, our men behaving with firmness and gallantry under the immediate command of Gen. McDOWELL. When night closed, our left had been forced back about half a mile, but still remained firm and unshaken, while our right held its ground.

Gen. FRANKLIN with his corps, arrived after dark at Centreville, six miles in our rear, whilst SUMNER was four miles behind FRANKLIN. I could have brought up these corps in the morning in time to have renewed the action, but starvation stared both men and horses in the face, and broken and exhausted as they were, they were in no condition to bear hunger also. I accordingly retired to Centreville that night in perfect order. Neither on Sunday nor on Monday did the enemy make any advance upon us. On Monday I sent to the army corps commanders for their effective strength, which, all told, including SUMNER and FRANKLIN, fell short of sixty thousand men. Instead of bringing up thirty thousand men, FRANKLIN and SUMNER united fell short of twenty thousand, and these, added to the force I had, already wearied out, and much cut up, did not give me the means to do anything else than stand on the defense.

The enemy during Monday again began to work slowly around to our right for the purpose of possessing Fairfax Court-house, and thus turning our rear.

COUCH's division and one brigade of SUMNER's had been left there, and I sent down HOOKER on Monday afternoon to take command and post himself at or in front of Germantown, at the same time directing McDOWELL to take position along the turnpike from Centreville to Fairfax Court-house, about two miles west of the latter place.

HEINTZELMAN was directed to post himself in rear and support of RENO, who was pushed north of the road, at a point about two and a half miles east of Centreville, and to cover that road, it being my purpose, in the course of the night, to mass my command on the right, in the direction of Germantown, where I felt convinced the next attack of the enemy would be made.

Late in the afternoon of Monday, the enemy made his demonstration upon Germantown, but was met by HOOKER at that place, and by RENO, reinforced by KEARNEY, further west. The battle was very severe, though short, the enemy being driven back a mile with heavy loss, leaving his dead and wounded. In this short action we lost two of our most valuable and distinguished officers, Gens. KEARNEY and STEVENS.

By moving, the whole of my command was massed behind a difficult creek, between Flint Hill and the Warrenton Junction, with the advance, under HOOKER, in front of Germantown.

With the exception of SUMNER, the commanders of the army corps of the Army of the Potomac had continued to inform me that their commands were and had been demoralized ever since they left Harrison's Landing; that they had no spirit and no disposition to fight. This latter statement their conduct in the various actions fully contradicted, but the straggling in those corps was distressing.

The full facts having been reported, * * on Tuesday afternoon, to retire to the intrenchments near Washington, which was accordingly done on that day and the next, in good order and without the slightest loss.

BANKS, who had been left with the Railroad trains, cut off at Bristol by the burning of the bridge, was ordered to join me on Monday at Centreville, which he did on the afternoon of that day.

This brief summary will explain sufficiently in detail the whole of the operations of the forces under my command, during sixteen days of continuous fighting by day and marching by night.

To confront a powerful enemy with greatly inferior forces, and fight him day by day without losing your army; to delay and embarrass his movements, and to force him, by persistent resistance, to adopt long and circuitous routes to his destination, are the duties which have been imposed upon me. They are, of all military operations, the most difficult and the most harassing, both to the Commander and to his troops. How far we have been successful I leave to the judgment of my countrymen. The armies of Virginia and of the Potomac have been united in the presence and against the efforts of a wary and vigorous enemy in greatly superior force to either, with no loss for which they did not exact full retribution.

Among the officers whom I feel bound to mention with especial gratitude, for their most hearty, cordial and untiring zeal and energy, are Gens. McDOWELL, BANKS, RENO, HEINTZELMAN, HOOKER and KEARNEY, and many others of inferior rank, whom I shall take great satisfaction in bringing to the notice of the Government.

The troops have exhibited wonderful patience and courage, and I cannot say too much for them.

The Last Report of the Late Gen. Kearny.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CENTREVILLE, Va., Aug. 31, 1862.

Col. George D. Ruggles, Chief of Staff to Major-Gen. John Pope:

COLONEL: I report the part taken by my Division in the battle of the two previous days. On the 29th, on my arrival, I was assigned to the holding of the right wing, my left on Leesburgh road. I posted Col. POE with BERRY's Brigade in first line, Gen. ROBINSON, First Brigade, on his right, partly in line and partly in support, and kept BIRNEY's most disciplined regiments reserved and ready for emergencies. Toward noon, I was obliged to occupy a quarter of a mile additional on left of said road, from SCHURZ's troops being taken elsewhere.

During the first hours of combat, Gen. BIRNEY, on tired regiments in the centre falling back, of his own accord rapidly pushed across to give them a hand to raise themselves to a renewed fight.

In early afternoon Gen. POPE's order, per Gen. ROBERTS, was to send a pretty strong force diagonally to the front, to relieve the centre in woods from pressure. Accordingly, I detached on that purpose Gen. ROBINSON, with his brigade, the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. HAYES, the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. CRAIG, the Twentieth Indiana, Col. BROWN, and, additionally, the Third Michigan Marksmen, under Col. CHAMPLIN. Gen. ROBINSON drove forward for several hundred yards, but the centre of the main body being shortly after driven back and out of the woods, my detachment thus exposed so considerably in front of all others, both flanks in air, was obliged to cease to advance, and confine themselves to holding their own. At 5 o'clock, thinking, though at the risk of exposing my fighting line to being enfiladed, that I might drive the enemy by an unexpected attack through the woods, I brought up additionally the most of BIRNEY's regiments—the Fourth Maine, Col. WALKER and Lieut.-Col. CARVER; Fortieth New-York, Col. EGAN; First New-York, Maj. BURT; One Hundred and First New-York, Lieut.-Col. GESNER—and changed front to the left to sweep with a rush the first line of the enemy. This was most successful. The enemy rolled up on his own right; it presaged a victory for us all. Still our force was too light. The enemy brought up rapidly heavy reserves, so that our further progress was impeded. Gen. STEVENS came up gallantly in action to support us, but did not have the numbers.

On the morning of the 30th Gen. RICKETTS, with two brigades, relieved me of my extra charge of the left of the road, and I again concentrated my command. We took no part in the fight of the morning, although we lost men by an enfilading fire of the enemy's batteries. A sudden and unaccountable evacuation of the field by the left and centre occurring about 5 P. M., on orders from Gen. POPE, I massed my troops at the indicated point, but soon reoccupied with BIRNEY's Brigade, supported by ROBINSON, a very advanced block of woods. The key point of this new line rested on the brown house towards creek. This was held by regiments of other brigades. Soon, however, themselves attacked, they ceded ground and retired without warning us. I maintained my position until 10 P. M., when, in connection with Gen. RENO and Gen. GIBBON, assigned to the rear guard, I retired my brigades. My command arrived at Centreville in good order at 2 A. M. this morning, and encamped in front of the Centreville forts. My loss in killed and wounded is over 750—about one in three. In some regiments engaged a great deal severer; in the Third Michigan, 140 out of 260; none taken prisoners except my engineer officer, who returned to the house supposed to be held by the troops alluded to.

It makes me proud to dwell on the renewed efforts of my Generals of Brigades—BIRNEY and ROBINSON. My regiments all did well, and the remiss in camp seemed as brightest in the field. Besides, my old tried regiments, who have been previously noted in former actions, and maintained their prestige, I have to mark the One Hundred and First New-York and Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers as equaling all that their comrades have done before. Their commanders, Lieut.-Col. GESNER, with the One Hundred and First New-York Volunteers, and Major BIRNEY, with the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, have imparted to them the stamp of their own high character. The Sixty-third Pennsylvania and Fortieth New-York Volunteers, under the brave Col. EGAN, suffered the most. The gallant HAYES is badly wounded. The loss of officers has been great; that of Col. BROWN can hardly be replaced. Brave, skillful, a disciplinarian, full of energy, and a charming gentleman, his Twentieth Indiana must miss him. The country loses in him one who promised to fill worthily high trusts. The Third Michigan, ever faithful to their name, under Col. CHAMPLIN and Major PIERCE, lose 140 out of 260 combatants. Col. CHAMPLIN is again disabled. The staunch Fourth Maine, under WALKER and CARVER, true men, of a rare type, drove on through the stream of battle irresistibly. The One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers were not wanting. They are Pennsylvanians—mountain men, again have they been fearfully decimated. The desperate charge of these regiments sustains the past history of this division.

The lists of killed and wounded, and reports of brigades and regiments, will be shortly furnished.

RANDOLPH's Battery of light twelves was worked with boldness and address, though narrowly watched by three long-reaching enfilading batteries of the enemy. It constantly silenced one of theirs in its front, and shelled and ricochetted its shots into the reinforcements moving from the enemy's heights down into the woods. On the 27th, with two sections, and ROBINSON's Brigade, Capt. RANDOLPH had powerfully contributed to Gen. HOOKER's success at Bristow Station.

Capt. GRAHAM, First United States Artillery, put at Gen. SIGEL's disposition, as repeatedly drove the enemy back into the woods, as the giving way of that infantry left the front unobstructed. His practice was beautifully correct, and proved irresistible. On the 31st, Capt. GRAHAM, not being required on the right, was sent to the extreme left, and rendered important service with Gen. RENO, firing until late in the night.

Lieut. ——, a German officer of distinction, put at my disposal by Gen. SIGEL, with two long range Parrotts covered our right flank, and drove afar the enemy's battery and regiments. I name these gentlemen as ornaments to their branch of the service.

I must refer to Gen. HOOKER to render justice to the part taken by my First Brigade, under Gen. ROBINSON, and RANDOLPH's Battery, in the affair of the 27th, at Bristow Station.

Again am I called on to name the efficiency of my Staff. Capt. MINDIL, often cited, brave and intelligent, was the only military Aid present to assist me; but Dr. PANCOST, Division Surgeon-General, not only insured the promptness of his department, but with heroism and aptitude, carried for me my orders.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.
(Signed) P. KEARNY, Major-General.
Commanding First Division.

The Funeral of Col. Fletcher Webster.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

The funeral of the lamented Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER was one of the most solemn, touching and imposing demonstrations which our citizens have been called on to unite in for many years.

The body of the dead hero lay in state in Faneuil Hall from yesterday morning until 11 o'clock to-day, and was viewed by hundreds of citizens whose countenances expressed the deepest grief for the loss they had sustained.

In the tranquillity of death the resemblance of Col. FLETCHER WEBSTER to his illustrious father was especially observed by those who knew both father and son and loved them well.

The procession moved from Faneuil Hall to the Summer-street Church. It was composed of the military, the civic bodies, the Governor and State Officers and the City Authorities in carriages, and the mourning relatives of the deceased soldier.

Rev. CHANDLER ROBBINS performed the funeral ceremonies, and the remains of the gallant dead were then conveyed to Marshfield, to be deposited in the family tomb.

The Maine State Election.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Sept. 9—2 A M.

We have returns from ninety-one towns in the State, giving the following vote for Governor:

COBURN, Republican, 17,536; BRADBURY, Peace Democrat, 12,170; JAMESON, Union Democrat, 2,325.

The same towns last year gave WASHBURNE 21,964, DANA 7,360, JAMESON 7,754.

The Republican majority in these towns this year is 2,858, against 6,820 last year.

The aggregate vote in these towns is 31,854, against the aggregate vote last year, which was 37,108.

The aggregate vote this year will probably fall short 13,000, the aggregate vote of 1861 being 100,503.

The net Republican loss in these ninety-one towns is 3,962.

As we have returns now from nearly two-fifths of the State, the loss, if it continues, will leave the Republican majority not over 8,000, against 16,875 last year, being less than half.

From appearances, the Republicans have carried four out of the five Congressional Districts.

The First Congressional District is in doubt.

There will be a large Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, though not so large as last year.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

No additional returns of any consequence have been received to-day. LORENZO D. M. SWEAT, Democrat, is probably elected to Congress from the First District by a small majority.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Return of Gen. Hunter to the North—His Negro Policy Adopted by the President—Five Negro Regiments to be Raised, and Fifty Thousand More to be Employed in the Quartermaster's Department—The Experiment of Free Labor, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT ROYAL, Thursday, Sept. 4, 1862.

There is little doubt that the next mail from the North will bring an order from the War Department recalling Major-Gen. HUNTER to a field of greater activity. The Government had not lent him a hearty support in carrying out his policy of arming the blacks, by which alone he could make himself useful in this department to the National cause; and, therefore, more than two months since he applied to be relieved, rather than to sit supinely with folded hands, when his military abilities might be found of service elsewhere. Now, however, I have reason to believe that Gen. HUNTER's views upon the question of forming negro regiments have been unreservedly adopted by the President, and the whole question has assumed such a different phase that Gen. HUNTER almost regrets that he is to leave the department. The last mail brought the authorization of the President to enlist five negro regiments, each of a thousand negroes, to be armed and uniformed for the service of the United States, and also authorizes the enrollment of an additional 20,000 to be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, nominally as laborers, but as they are to be organized into companies and uniformed, and a portion of their time is to be spent in drilling, it is easy to understand that the possibility of there being used as soldiers is not lost sight of. The exact time of commencing the work of enlisting the colored recruits I am not able to state, but that it will be shortly, to my mind, there is not a shadow of doubt. The only way in which the men can be obtained is by the establishment of posts at various places upon the coast, where the negroes, assured of protection, will flock to us by thousands. Past experience and present information both go to prove this fact. And to establish these posts more men will be required; therefore we may soon expect that the Government will be deriving positive advantages from this Department which, heretofore, has been only negatively of service, as the field of experiments and the testing of ideas. Gen. SAXTON will go to Washington by the first steamer, for consultation with the President on the subject.

And while speaking of the negroes, let me present a few statistics, obtained from an official source, respecting the success which has crowned the experiment of employing them as free paid laborers upon the plantations. The population of the Division (including Port Royal, St. Helena and Ladies' Islands, with the smaller ones thereto adjacent, but excluding Hilton-Head and its surroundings) is as follows:

Effective	3,817
Non-effective	3,110
Total	6,927

The number of acres under cultivation on the same islands is:

Of corn	6,444
Of cotton	3,384
Of potatoes	1,407

A little calculation will show that the negroes have raised enough corn and potatoes to support themselves, besides a crop of cotton, (now ripe,) somewhat smaller, it is true, than in former years, but still of very considerable value to the Government.

The steamer which was burned the other day in the Savannah River by the rebels, to prevent her falling into our hands, was the *Emma*, and not the *Nashville*, as was at first believed. The *Emma* was a nearly new boat, of beautiful model, light draft, and much prized for her adaptability to run the blockade which she has several times succeeded in doing. She was run on shore in a fog. We will save some of her cargo and machinery.

The steamer *Saxon*, from Boston, on the 23d ult., bound for New-Orleans, put in here on Sunday last, in distress, her engine having broken down. H. J. W.

GUERRILLAS IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Sept. 9.

Saturday night, QUANTRELL, with a force variously estimated at from 200 to 1,000, entered Elathe, Johnson County, Kansas. At last accounts they still held the place. Several stores were robbed, the office of the *Mirror* newspaper demolished, and 50 recruits for Kansas regiments captured.

Gov. ROBINSON has issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens of the State to organize and arm for home defence. He says one-half the enrolled militia of the State have entered the United States service.

The Postage Currency.

PAYMENT OF NOTES OF THE NEW CURRENCY RESUMED—GREAT NUMBER OF APPLICANTS—THE NUMBER ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY—MANNER OF DISBURSEMENT.

The payment of the new postage stamp currency was resumed last Monday. Although several weeks have elapsed since the notes were first issued, and since they have been disbursed in Washington by army paymasters, but few had found their way into circulation in this City. About a fortnight since the Sub-Treasurer paid a very small number to people desirous of obtaining them; but so few were disbursed that they are seldom met with. They have been received at the Custom-house, in sums less than five dollars, for fees, &c., and a few have been returned to importers, by the Cashier, in making change. The Sub-Treasury was the scene of great activity on Monday, the number of applicants for the new notes being very large—a long line extending from the entrance, through Wall-street to Nassau. The announcement was made, by advertisement, that the payment would be resumed on that day, but that the notes would be disbursed only in sums of five dollars.

This plan was adopted to ensure speed in the delivery, and thus prevent all unnecessary delay. Packages of the notes, valued at five dollars, were rapidly delivered, the Treasury notes being accepted in payment therefor. Each package contained stamps of the different denominations assorted. Notes for five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents are the only ones issued. About $10,000 worth of the notes were disbursed in this manner on Monday. On Tuesday, the news that the notes were being paid out to the public was much more generally known than on the day before, and at an early hour a very large crowd had assembled at the Sub-Treasury. The line of applicants at about ten o'clock extended from the Sub-Treasury through Wall-street to William, and even to Liberty-street. Only a small number of the notes were paid out, and a greater portion of those waiting their turn were disappointed, being unable to obtain the change desired.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The jury trials in this Court will commence on Thursday next, the 15th inst., when the following causes will be called: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

[Advertisement.]
ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.
Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES.
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]
The new play at BARNUM's is a perfect success. To-day being the usual family holiday, it will be produced both afternoon and evening. There will be a crowd of ladies and children. The new colored fish are the admiration.

[Advertisement.]
Young men can learn their true pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness and happiness, by obtaining a phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 9.—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—Dr. Rambaut, lady and niece; Rev. W. G. Lamson, of Paris; Sir John Murray, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Hull, Miss Hattie Hull, Miss Mary Hull, Mr. J. Naumith, Mrs. Baxter, Master Baxter, Miss Andrews, Miss A. Andrews, Mrs. Conover, Mrs. Picabia, Master Juanito Picabia, Mr. E. B. Reed, Mr. John B. Wilson, Mr. Charles Hull, S. M. Stone, Mrs. Wilkie, Miss Wilkie, Miss A. Wilkie, Mrs. Constalle, Mrs. D. H. Cochrane, Dr. Eddy, Mr. J. Eddy, Mr E. C. Fisher, Mrs. Middleton, Mr. S. Choerl, Mr. J. Hall, Mr. Hartiag and lady; J. Price, lady and infant; J. Bell and lady; Mr. Platt Adams and lady; Mr. Ward and lady; Mr. A. Harff, Geo. E. Johnson, A. Ballard, T. J. George, Mr. Busher, Mr. Kasquinayd, Mr. Joseph Busquulayd, Mr. G. Roger, Mr. F. Marie, Mr. Calville, Mr. L. Sanders, Mr. Isaac Wrench, Mr. A. Arnoore, Mr. P. Grassin, Mr. John Pegrott, Mrs. Hovey, Mr. Gustav Hoffner, Mr. Finley, Mr. Lundy, Mr. Gichler, Mr. J. O. Wood, Mr. Jackson, S. Wall, Mr. Irish, S. W. Williams Read, Mr. Brennan, Mr. A. Creth, Mr. Geo. Henthel, Mr. Pat. O. Harlow, Mr. Thos. Vrivlin, Mr. De Magliano, Mr. Michael Brown, Mr. S. Bateman and lady; Mr. Bunker, Capt. Bunker, Capt. Taylor, Mr. Hovey, Miss Langley, Mr. Elmeda, Mr. C. Mayo, Mr. Wm. Trent, Mr. Hernicke, Mr. L. H. Smith, Mr. Geo. D. Boardman, Mr. Harris, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Mander, Mr. John Hanna.

SEPT. 9—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg*—Hermann Hill, C. Wassiddo, Lewis Fink, wife and son; Paul Alexanderson, T. C. Hanck, lady and three children; Isabella Hussagh, Sopre Schmidt, C. Balnius and lady, C. L. Bernays, lady and four children; John Muller, Paul Nenninger, Carl Baeder, S. Greenfield, F. G. Michels, H. Stursberg, lady and three children; Maria Ronig, Jas. Alucke, Louise Alker, Felice Alker, Mr. Maner, Mr. Mayer, Louise Nebe, L. E. Koch, Henrietta Himmel, Flora Stein, Amalia Stein, R. Bargebahi and lady, Sophie Levy, Adelpheit Levy, F. Pump, Moses Hers, Anna Hayn, Catharine Hayn, J. Mendel, lady and son; D. Kepler, Otto Martin, E. Rugel